

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 51-54°. 55°. LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy with showers. Temp. 44-46°. 48°. CHANNEL: ROYAL ROMAN: Tuesday, 44-46°. 48°. FRANCE: PARIS: Tuesday, 44-46°. 48°. TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1982. NEW YORK: TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1982. ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 4

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1982

Established 1887

In France, Right and Left Claim Vote Win

The Associated Press

PARIS — Squabbling over decided points and party labels Monday, the French left and right each tried to put the best face on the results of local elections. But no matter who added up the figures, it was clear that the majority support won by the left last spring had not survived the winter.

Official figures provided by the Socialist government gave the moderate-conservative bloc 49.92 percent of Sunday's vote for seats in about half of France's departments, or cantonal, assemblies. The leftist coalition won 49.59 percent, with the rest going to the nonpartisan Ecologists.

A runoff will be held Sunday in races where no candidate received at least 50 percent of the vote.

The right accused Interior Minister Gaston Defferre of inflating the leftist vote by including independent candidates who were not part of the official coalition of Socialists, Communists and Radicals. Those three parties collected 47.5 percent of the vote for the 2,029 posts open.

France's electorate has traditionally been almost evenly divided between right and left, and fractional shifts in the balloting are considered significant. The cantonal elections took on added importance because both sides treated them as something of a referendum on the 10-month-old Socialist government of President François Mitterrand.

Not Permanent Staff

The last comparable, cantonal elections were in 1976, when the left captured 52.5 percent of the vote. Last June, six weeks after France's presidential election, the left took a solid 55 percent in elections for the National Assembly, and the Socialists captured an outright majority.

Sunday's results showed that these two leftist victories could not be translated as a permanent shift by the electorate to the left, and its programs, the newspaper *Le Monde* said.

Le Monde considered leftist-leaning but independent, also said its analysis showed that the left "had failed in its objective of winning more than half the presidencies of departmental councils" and that this regression will affect the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Indian Defense Minister Rama Venkata Ramamurthy, left, with Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet defense minister, Monday in New Delhi. At center is Soviet naval chief Adm. Sergei Gorshkov.

Soviet Military Leaders, in India, May Seek to Revise Arms Policy

*By Stuart Auerbach**Washington Post Service*

NEW DELHI — Leaders of the Soviet military establishment, including the defense minister and the air force and navy chiefs, landed here Monday amid speculation that the Kremlin wants India to revise its plan to buy more weapons from the West.

The government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has tried to downplay the six-day visit by Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet defense minister, and his entourage of close to 30 generals. But Indian sources noted that it is the largest military delegation the Soviet Union has ever sent outside the East bloc.

In private briefings for Indian journalists in New Delhi, the Gandhi government has said that no new arms deals will be made with the Soviet Union as a result of Marshal Ustinov's visit.

But India has only served to fuel speculation even more, as both Indian experts and Western diplomats believe that Marshal Ustinov will offer New Delhi some of the Soviet Union's latest weapons — including the T-82 tank used by front-line Soviet troops in Europe and the MiG-27 interceptor and ground attack fighters.

Both of these weapons are far ahead of anything currently available on the Indian subcontinent. Marshal Ustinov, 73, contributed to that speculation on his arrival Monday at Delhi's Palam airport, when, in replying to a question about the U.S. sale of F-16 fighters and other weapons to Pakistan, he said: "I would like to emphasize that no one on the Indian side can complain about the Soviet Union's friendly relations with India to buy more weapons from the West."

The Soviet Union started supplying weapons to India 20 years ago and has become the country's largest arms dealer.

In 1980, India bought \$1.6 billion in Soviet weaponry, the largest arms deal between the two countries. The real value of that purchase has been considered three to four times greater than the official figure, because the Russians offered cut rates and soft terms that were far better than those available from the West.

Attempts at Diversification

The Gandhi government, however, "stung by charges that Moscow's influence has become excessive as a result of the arms supply relationship," has been trying to diversify its source of weapons.

It bought Jaguar fighters from Great Britain and submarines

from West Germany and is negotiating with France to buy MiG-2000 fighter-bombers.

Reports in New Delhi are so widespread that the Russians are trying to stop the deal that Ramaswamy L. Venkata Ramamurthy, the Indian defense minister, was forced to deny to Parliament that Moscow was bringing pressure on India to buy the MiG-27 instead.

The Gandhi government appears to be sending signals to Western diplomats that it plans to resist the Soviet pressure, even though it feels that U.S.-Pakistani arms deals are pushing it closer to the old reliance on Moscow for weapons that it wants to change.

The big question here, though, is whether Marshal Ustinov will offer India so good a deal that it will not be able to say no.

Whether India signs a new arms deal or not, it appears that it will press the Soviet Union to supply the supply of spare parts — which Indians complain have been lagging — for tanks and planes it has already purchased, and for help in improving this country's defense production facilities.

India now manufactures MiG-21 under license, but would like to begin producing the more modern MiG-23s.

Reagan in Alabama

Mr. Reagan, arriving Monday in Montgomery, Ala., for a speech to the state legislature, said when asked about the Mexican proposal: "We're very glad to have their help in what they're proposing

Kabul's Refusal of Envoy Provokes U.S. Anger

*By Glenn Frankel**Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — For the second time in less than a year, a South Asian country has rejected the appointment of a high-ranking diplomat assigned by the State Department to a U.S. Embassy there.

Afghanistan's Soviet-backed government touched off the latest disagreement by refusing to grant a visa to Archer K. Blood, a veteran expert on South Asia who was to serve as chargé d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul.

The State Department has called

Afghanistan's action "an unacceptable ... breach of practice"

and has retaliated by imposing travel restrictions on diplomats serving in the Afghan Embassy in Washington and the UN mission in New York.

Last July, India barred George B. Griffin as political counselor to the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, because of opposition from leftist groups who accused Mr. Griffin of being a CIA agent. The United States, which denied the charge, retaliated on Feb. 20 that it was rejected.

Mr. Blood's case, a State Department official in Washington said that while the Russians want the United States and other Western governments to maintain diplomatic missions in Kabul to provide legitimacy to the Soviet-installed government, they probably did not want some of Mr. Blood's expertise and contacts inside the country. The Soviet Union has an estimated 50,000 troops in Afghanistan waging war against Muslim guerrillas.

Afghanistan told the department

on Feb. 20 that it was rejected.

to fill the same position at the Indian Embassy here.

Some U.S. officials believe Moscow was responsible for both rejections. The Soviet press attacked Mr. Griffin while he was stationed in Kabul, for disseminating information to Western reporters about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, was one of the first to accuse Mr. Griffin of CIA connections.

Expertise Feared

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on Feb. 20 that it was rejected.

Mr. Blood was first stationed in the Kabul embassy in the mid-1960s. He returned for a six-month emergency stint in 1979, after the murder in February of U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubs by Moslem extremists. It was during this second tour that he was said to have had contacts with Mr. Amin.

A State Department official who asked not to be identified confirmed this week that Mr. Blood had met with Afghan dissidents and with Mr. Amin. But the official said the meetings were routine for a diplomat charged with monitoring the country's political climate and denied that they consti-

tuted any interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The United States has withdrawn almost all of the estimated 100 diplomats, support personnel and foreign aid officials who once were stationed in Afghanistan. A skeleton staff of 20, most of them support personnel and security guards, has remained in Kabul to maintain a U.S. presence there. State Department officials said.

In a written statement, the department branded Afghanistan's stated reasons for Mr. Blood's rejection as "irrelevant and immature" and said it has made protest to both the Afghan Foreign Affairs Ministry in Kabul and to the embassy here.

It also has imposed travel restrictions on Afghan diplomats similar to those imposed on Western diplomats in Kabul. In Washington, Afghan diplomats cannot travel more than 1243 miles (20 kilometers) from the center of town — the Capitol dome — without prior written permission from the department. In New York, the limit is 25 miles from the center of Columbus Circle in Manhattan.

But Mr. Vrbovec said that Yugoslavia attached great importance to the nonaligned countries' meeting and stressed the need to create conditions for good-neighborly relations between Iran and Iraq, both of which are members of the movement, Reuters reported.

Interview With Iraqi

Taha Yassin Ramadan, first deputy premier and member of the Revolutionary Command Council, said in an interview that Iraq is prepared to withdraw from captured Iranian territory in stages to end the conflict and its drain on human and financial resources a year and a half after the outbreak of a conflict that was supposed to last only a few weeks.

The softened terms are also seen as reflecting unease at the prospect of a continuing war — within an Iranian warplane's easy striking distance of Baghdad — during a conference of nonaligned nations that is scheduled to be held in the Iraqi capital in September.

Mr. Hussein is expected to assume the movement's presidency this — a coveted boost for international prestige that could be marred by an Iranian attack.

Yugoslavia, a prominent member of the nonaligned movement, Monday urged Iraq and Iran to halt the Gulf war before the Bagh-

Haig Offers Plan on Nicaragua; U.S. Caribbean Aid Bid Backed

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. outlined five proposals Monday that he said could serve as a basis for a settlement of the U.S. dispute with Nicaragua over its alleged support of the rebels fighting in El Salvador.

Mr. Haig said that he discussed the proposals Sunday with the Mexican foreign minister, Jorge Castañeda, who said he would relay them to Nicaragua and Cuba.

"I told him that these proposals could be a basis for a settlement with Nicaragua," Mr. Haig said at a news conference after ending two days of talks on President Reagan's Caribbean basin initiative.

Mr. Haig had met with the Canadian, Mexican, Venezuelan and Colombian foreign ministers on the Reagan initiative, which aims to boost military and economic aid to Central American and Caribbean nations. The ministers agreed in a joint communiqué that Mr. Reagan's plan "could make a significant contribution to the region's development."

Not a Middleman

Mr. Haig and other U.S. officials emphasized, however, that the United States would continue its own contacts with Nicaragua and Cuba, and said that Mexico had not been designated as a negotiator to represent the United States.

The five proposals include a no-aggression pact between the United States and Nicaragua and other nations in Central America, the discouragement of Nicaraguan rebels training in the United States and an end to the external supply of heavy weapons into Central America.

The other two proposals were the renewal of suspended U.S. aid to Nicaragua and "a commitment from Nicaragua to get out of El Salvador," Mr. Haig said.

Mr. Haig said that Nicaragua's agreement to end its supplies to Salvadoran rebels was crucial to the settlement of the U.S. dispute with the leftist Sandinista regime in Managua.

Reagan in Alabama

Mr. Reagan, arriving Monday in Montgomery, Ala., for a speech to the state legislature, said when asked about the Mexican proposal: "We're very glad to have their help in what they're proposing

doing. They're not negotiating for us. They hope to open some doors."

Asked whether he was encouraged, the president responded: "You know me, I'm always encouraged."

Aboard Air Force One on the flight to Montgomery, the deputy

White House press secretary, Larry Speakes, said the meetings between Mr. Haig and Mr. Castañeda have "provided the framework for some good discussions."

Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Reagan supported the comment made by Mr. Haig on Saturday that the situation in El Salvador has been "globalized." He also said the president was not unhappy with any of the statements made by the secretary of state that day.

Mr. Speakes said the United States had discussed the issue of Central America with the Soviet Union. "We have made our views known to them in private discussions," he said.

In their communiqué Monday,

At that time, Mr. Castañeda said Sunday, "there might be an opening for some kind of constructive action by one or a group of countries" aimed at ending the bloodshed in El Salvador, where leftist guerrillas are fighting against the U.S.-supported junta.

Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Reagan supported the comment made by Mr. Haig on Saturday that the situation in El Salvador has been "globalized." He also said the president was not unhappy with any of the statements made by the secretary of state that day.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Jorge Castañeda

Jorge Castañeda

Grateful for a Few Small Victories, Western Diplomats Leave Madrid

*By James M. Markham**New York Times Service*

MADRID — As the Madrid conference on detente and human rights disbanded last week and diplomats from the 35 participating states packed their bags, there was an inevitable tendency to regard the meeting as a failure.

After 16 months, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe had done little to enhance the security of the states that signed the Helsinki accords in 1975 and had evinced more discord than cooperation between East and West.

The other two proposals were the renewal of suspended U.S. aid to Nicaragua and "a commitment from the state that signed the Helsinki accords in such a way as to reflect the principles of the Final Act in such areas as family reunification, terrorism and scientific exchanges were fruitless, cut short by political overtones.

But few diplomats felt they were the authors of that stalemate. Rather, as a Norwegian diplomat put it, "the most dangerous international situation since the end of World War II" had shaped, troubled and finally undermined the gathering.

The Helsinki process is more a barometer of East-West relations than a driving force of its own, the diplomat said.

Moreover, from the viewpoint of the United States and most of its allies, the Madrid conference appears to have been a limited success. While its esoteric deliberations rarely caused much excitement in the West, broadcasts to Eastern Europe of speeches denouncing Communist infringements of human rights, the occupation of Afghanistan and the repression in Poland made Madrid a valuable forum.

U.S. diplomats had worried that the Soviet Union would exploit differences between the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty allies. But the NATO nations held together remarkably well.

The one serious split surfaced in the Western camp after the Reagan administration decided to call NATO foreign ministers to Madrid to criticize Moscow and Warsaw for the imposition of martial law in Poland. West Germany, supported quietly by France, opposed the U.S. plan to strongly criticize the Soviet Union and then leave Madrid. The Germans feared that this would leave NATO with responsibility for scuttling the conference.

But at a meeting of Feb. 8, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and his West German counter-

part, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, struck a compromise.

The United States agreed not to move to end the conference and the West Germans agreed not to participate in working groups, which would have conveyed the impression of "business as usual" despite the Polish crackdown.

The next day, as Western foreign ministers began to address the conference, the Soviet Union im-

mediately overruled the initial Soviet interpretation of the document as an *eratz* peace treaty.

In Eastern Europe, groups of "Helsinki monitors" began insisting that their governments live up to the Helsinki pledges.

It is unlikely that this evolution of the Final Act into a human rights charter pleases the Soviet leadership.

For this reason, some diplomats believe that Moscow would like to see the Madrid meeting become as associated with endless wrangling and sterile negotiations. This image, it is argued, would discredit and weaken the potentially

U.S. Group Discusses Eastern Trade in Bonn

From Agency Dispatches

BONN — Undersecretary of State James L. Buckley and West German leaders Monday discussed possible new sanctions over Poland amid opposition allegations that Bonn secretly approved huge credit guarantees for Moscow.

Mr. Buckley and the U.S. delegation accompanying him on a five-nation tour met Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for 30 minutes and agreed to remain in contact about "the credit policy of Western nations toward the East bloc," a West German announcement said.

The statement, issued before Mr. Buckley left for Paris, said Mr. Genscher stressed "the importance of political consultation and mutual agreement in the alliance."

But a Christian Democratic leader, Count Hans Huhn, accused the government of "secretly" ap-

proving \$640 million in state-backed guarantees for exports to the Soviet Union just before the arrival of the U.S. delegation.

The Bavarian opposition leader said the government approved the guarantees "unnoticed by the public," effectively blocking the U.S. attempt to seek new West German sanctions against the Soviet Union because of its support for the military takeover in Poland.

Since January the government has approved large credit guarantees for Soviet trade. But it says they were in connection with the Soviet gas pipeline agreement for Western Europe, which is being implemented despite the imposition of martial law in Poland.

Meanwhile, in Brussels the finance minister of the European Economic Community Monday formally approved cuts in imports of 58 Soviet products in protest

over the Polish situation. The sanctions, which will apply until the end of this year, will take effect Wednesday.

The cuts will reduce Soviet exports to the Common Market by just over 1 percent, compared with the 3.3 percent proposed last month by the EEC Commission. The commission had suggested applying sanctions to about 100 products, but this was reduced at a series of meetings last week by representatives of the Common Market countries.

Diplomatic sources said the cuts represented about \$120 million in trade. The value of Soviet exports to the Common Market was about \$11 billion in 1980.

Imports of the products will be cut by a quarter over 1980 levels for those currently entering the EEC freely and by one-half over

Poland to Pay Debts

FRANKFURT (AP) — A Polish banking official said during the weekend that his financially troubled country would pay off by the end of the day Monday the last of the overdue interest it owes on loans from Western banks.

Last week, Western bankers estimated that only about \$20 million of an estimated \$500 million in 1981 interest payments was still outstanding.

After the declaration of martial law, the Moczninski trial was moved to a military court.

The alleged youth terrorist group said to be responsible for Sgt. Karol's death is reportedly based in Grodzisk Mazowiecki and Podkowa Lecka, both small towns near Warsaw.

Walesa's Wife Asks Release

WARSAW (Reuters) — The wife of interned Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, Danuta Walesa, said Monday that she had appealed to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish premier, to release her husband in time for their daughter's christening on Sunday.

Mrs. Walesa said a courier had delivered her written petition last Friday. Mr. Walesa reportedly has never seen his daughter, Maria Victoria, who was born on Jan. 27. He was interned on Dec. 13, when martial law began.

Poland was unable to meet a Feb. 15 deadline for the interest payments, causing a planned March 4 signing of the rescheduling plan to be postponed until April 6.

Completion of the back interest payments is a condition to the signing of an agreement to reschedule the repayment of \$2.4 billion in loans originally due for payment to Western banks last year. Poland had been given until March 26 to repay its 1981 interest. Poland owes an estimated \$26.5 billion to Western banks and governments.



WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

9 Quit West Bank Village Leagues

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Nine members of Israeli-sponsored village leagues in the West Bank resigned Monday, bringing to 11 the number who have quit since Jordan warned last week that membership in the leagues would be considered treason, a crime punishable by execution.

Mustafa Daudia, who heads the largest league in the Hebron area, said the resignations would not affect the groups' operations. "All those who resigned are closely identified with Jordan and have property and relatives there," he said.

Israel encouraged formation of the five leagues, drawn from 70 villages as an alternative to the militant stand taken by mayors of larger towns, most of whom support the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Egypt's Foreign Minister Visits Israel

United Press International

TEL AVIV — Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian foreign minister, stressed Monday at the start of a three-day visit that Israel and Egypt must carry out their peace accords whatever impediments might arise.

Mr. Ali, who was met by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, made no mention of President Hosni Mubarak's reported refusal to visit Jerusalem. Mr. Mubarak was quoted by a Kuwaiti newspaper Monday as saying he could not visit Jerusalem because Israel had proclaimed it the capital of the country in 1960. Egypt's government-controlled newspapers reprinted the interview.

Anwar Sadat, who was assassinated in October, briefly visited the Arab quarter of Jerusalem in 1977. An Israeli foreign ministry spokesman said Monday that Israel was awaiting official word from Egypt on the Mubarak visit. He said that "if Mubarak will not visit Jerusalem, we will have to forgo his visit to Israel."

French Center in Beirut Is Bombed

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — A bomb went off outside the French Cultural Center in west Beirut Monday, shattering windows and causing injuries from flying glass. French Ambassador Paul Marc Henry said.

Mr. Henry said that about 200 persons were attending lectures when the bomb went off and that he knew of three injuries. A spokesman at the American University Hospital said that five persons were hospitalized. The privately run Voice of Lebanon radio said that there were eight injuries.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility, but Mr. Henry said without elaboration: "We have been told that there are threats against French interests. About 10 days ago, the French secret services informed us that a threat had been made. The last specific threat was made a month ago."

Schmidt Says He Would Run Again

The Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is prepared to run for re-election in 1984 if the Social Democratic Party wants him, his spokesman said Monday, confirming reports that Mr. Schmidt had made the offer at a meeting with left-wing members of his party.

Mr. Schmidt took over as chancellor in 1974 following the resignation of Willy Brandt, and he won elections in 1976 and 1980. The West German Constitution provides no limit on length of service for the head of government.

Observers believe Mr. Schmidt made the offer to silence speculation that he might step down early because of differences within his party over foreign policy and military issues.

Evans Clinging to Times Editorship

Reuters

LONDON — London Times editor Harold Evans clung to his job Monday despite a demand for his resignation by the newspaper's Australian proprietor Rupert Murdoch.

The two men have been conducting a public battle over Mr. Evans' future since last week when Mr. Murdoch asked deputy editor Charles Douglas-Hamilton to take over.

"I have not resigned as editor, repeat, not resigned as editor," Mr. Evans said. A senior assistant, Bernard Donoghue, said: "Harry is still very determined." Press reports at the weekend said Mr. Evans, a prize-winning journalist who was made editor by Mr. Murdoch a year ago, was seeking £580,000 (about \$1.05 million) to leave.

Illinois Primaries Open 1982 Political Season

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The 1982 U.S. elections start in Illinois Tuesday, with primaries to record the first effects that redistricting and recession will have on the politics of a year that Democrats no longer fear.

Redistricting has already guaranteed changes in Illinois' congressional delegation. The changes will almost certainly help the Democrats. Moreover, the shifts here are part of a national trend that so far appears to have denied the Republicans the big reapportionment gains they once expected because of the 1980 census.

Rep. Robert McClory, a Republican, has already announced his retirement because of the new district maps, and their use Tuesday will cause at least one, and perhaps three, of his Democratic and Republican colleagues to join him.

Even though the unemployment rate has reached 9.6 percent in Illinois, the recession is less of an issue in the primaries than it could be later this year. Democrats are not fighting Democrats about it, and the nervousness of Republican candidates on the subject is displayed more by efforts to place a little distance between themselves and President Reagan than in quibbles between candidates.

Neither of the U.S. Senate seats from Illinois is among the 33 being contested nationally. Only a modest overall change is expected in the Senate after the upheaval of 1980, when the Republicans gained a majority.

This election year is unfolding in ways that most politicians last year did not expect. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, warned the Democratic National Committee last month that "1980 was not a realigning election, but 1982 may be."

After the Jan. 4 filing deadline

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Hare Krishna Cult Makes Inroads in Russia

Party Paper Sees Movement as Subversive Device Imported From West

By Theodore Shabad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Hare Krishna movement, whose saffron-robed devotees have long been familiar in the United States, has begun making inroads in the Soviet Union and the Kremlin does not appear to be pleased.

According to a published Soviet account, the group has won disciples among such educated people as engineers and technicians who were thought to be toughened against what the Kremlin regards as Western ideological subversion but who found themselves poorly prepared to cope with mantra-reciting youngsters.

Their chanting and meditation appear to have found fertile ground in the Soviet Union, a country where the practice of yoga to achieve a higher level of consciousness has long had a following among intellectuals. The Hare Krishna group teaches a devotional kind of yoga known as bhakti, calling for selfless dedication to Krishna, a Hindu god.

Parties With Communism

The Soviet newspaper *Sotsialisticheskaya Industria*, a national daily read by industrial managers, conceded that the beliefs and precepts of yoga appealed to knowledgeable people because some of its avowed objectives were close to those of Communism.

"It has become fashionable in the Soviet Union to fast for health reasons and to follow all sorts of diets, and yoga advocates vegetarianism," the paper said. "We are fighting against drunkenness and condemn smoking, and yoga prohibits the use of both alcohol and nicotine. We are trying to put

cross materialism to shame, and yoga calls for asceticism and for renouncing the attributes of well-being."

But the newspaper, intent on portraying the Hare Krishna movement as a subversive device imported from the West, pointed out that while teaching ancient Indian philosophy, the movement in fact had an American base and received most of its financial support from Americans.

The movement, known formally as the International Society for Krishna Consciousness, was founded in the United States in July 1966, by an Indian-born ascetic named A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada. He died in 1977 at the age of 81.

Welcome at Book Fair

The industrial daily, which is published by the Communist Party's Central Committee, conceded that the Soviet authorities themselves had in effect opened the doors to the Hare Krishna movement by admitting its publishing arm, the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust of Los Angeles, to the Moscow International Book Fair in 1979.

While refusing visas to leading American publishing executives such as Robert L. Bernstein, chairman of Random House, and weeding out undesirable titles from displays, the authorities appear to have given virtual free rein to the Krishna publishing house to exhibit books on India's ancient Vedic philosophy and other religious and philosophical literature.

The 1979 book fair was attended by thousands of Russians, predominantly young and with the dress and bearing of the better educated. Some of them, apparently predisposed

to the discipline of yoga, readily found their way to the exhibit, helping out as interpreters or in some other capacity.

"To draw in visitors," the newspaper quoted one of them as having said, "we offered Indian sweets that other devotees and I prepared. We played Hare Krishna music. Bright-colored books with eye-catching pictures of mythical beings lined the shelves. Fair-goers were invited to fill out order blanks, and the money, anywhere from 5 to 30 rubles, had to be put down at once."

Spread to Siberia

By the fall of 1980, according to *Sotsialisticheskaya Industria*, the movement had spread as far as 2,000 miles east of Moscow, to the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk, where a Hare Krishna chapter was set up at the local House of Culture, the community center, under the guise of a health club.

The young Russian who had helped prepare sweets at the book exhibit, Yevgeny Tretyakov, appeared at the first meeting in saffron garb, recited mantras and explained that the way to health was through Krishna-consciousness. The chapter confirmed to meet in the homes of devotees, changing addresses from time to time to avoid detection.

In the end, the law caught up with Mr. Tretyakov. He was sentenced to an unspecified sentence as a "social parasite," and the Krasnoyarsk group, deprived of its spiritual leader, gradually fell apart.

The Soviet press tends to seize on specific examples to make a more general point, and publication of the Hare Krishna exposed in a major newspaper with a national circulation suggested that the devotional movement had won followers not only in Krasnoyarsk.

Spy Cases in U.S. Were Dropped Despite Questions About Legality

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Justice Department lawyers concluded in 1977 that although the nation's intelligence agencies had engaged in electronic surveillance that might have violated the "fundamental constitutional rights" of U.S. citizens, federal prosecution was neither practical nor advisable.

"While the violation of these rights, whether intentional or inadvertent, cannot be condoned," the lawyers said in a 175-page report, "the prosecution of alleged malefactors without any reasonable probability of conviction would seem to be equally undesirable."

The report, dated June 30, 1976, and a 50-page summary and recommendation to the assistant attorney general in the Carter administration, and was, therefore, still considered secret by the government. Mr. Bamford has declined to return the documents. Letters from Mr. Schroeder dated Sept. 22 and Nov. 27 suggest that Mr. Bamford might be subject to federal legal action if he publishes the information as planned.

The documents provide an important historical code to a series of investigations that began in 1975 after disclosures suggesting that the agencies had conducted a large, and probably illegal, domestic surveillance operation in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

A presidential commission, headed by Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller, concluded in a report in June, 1975, that the agencies had engaged in vast intrusions on privacy as well as specific violations.

The once-secret documents were obtained under the Freedom of Information Act by James Bamford, a writer whose book on the history of the National Security Agency will be published this fall.

The Reagan administration has demanded that the documents be returned, arguing that they were improperly declassified and contained secret information that could damage national security.

The documents were made available to The New York Times through independent channels.

The once-secret documents were obtained under the Freedom of Information Act by Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller, concluded in a report in June, 1975, that the agencies had engaged in vast intrusions on privacy as well as specific violations.

The documents in question concern a Justice Department investigation in 1975 into reported illegal spying by the NSA and the CIA.

Mr. Bamford's book, entitled "Puzzle Palace: A Report on America's most Secret Agency," details the security agency's "Marnaret" operation, in which anti-Vietnam war protesters such as Jane Fonda, Martin Luther King and Dr. Benjamin Spock were placed under surveillance.

Specialists on government information said that the documents' insistence that the documents be returned was extremely unusual.

Morton H. Halperin, director of the Center for National Security Studies, said there was no legal basis for the government request.

At a meeting in July and in subsequent letters to Mr. Bamford, Mr. Schroeder said the information had been released in error by Robert L. Kench, deputy assistant attorney general in the Carter administration, and was, therefore, still considered secret by the government.

"While the violation of these rights, whether intentional or inadvertent, cannot be condoned," the lawyers said in a 175-page report, "the prosecution of alleged malefactors without any reasonable probability of conviction would seem to be equally undesirable."

The report concluded that while the commission had raised questions about seven areas of CIA-related electronic surveillance, "our inquiry revealed 11 additional areas of questionable activity involving the CIA, NSA and FBI."

Altogether, the study uncovered "23 different categories" of questionable activity.

However, rather than prosecution, the report recommended that Congress pass a law that would spell out the responsibilities of and restrictions on the intelligence agencies.

Legislation that would provide a charter for them has been bogged down in congressional committees for several years.

The report concluded that of the major projects reviewed, the most pervasive was Operation Shamrock, under which the National Security Agency, with FBI assistance, received copies of all domestic and international cables transmitted by private companies for more than 30 years.

The documents provide an important historical code to a series of investigations that began in 1975 after disclosures suggesting that the agencies had conducted a large, and probably illegal, domestic surveillance operation in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

A presidential commission, headed by Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller, concluded in a report in June, 1975, that the agencies had engaged in vast intrusions on privacy as well as specific violations.

The documents in question concern a Justice Department investigation in 1975 into reported illegal spying by the NSA and the CIA.

Mr. Bamford's book, entitled "Puzzle Palace: A Report on America's most Secret Agency," details the security agency's "Marnaret" operation, in which anti-Vietnam war protesters such as Jane Fonda, Martin Luther King and Dr. Benjamin Spock were placed under surveillance.

The official policy is to declass the number of classified documents to those that are actually vital to the national security and then do a better job of safeguarding those," Mr. Meese told the group of editors and publishers of weekly and small-sized daily newspapers.

He continued: "But I've got to admit that early on, as they always do, the bureaucracy tested us and they tried to expand classification. And so I think you'll find that that is being corrected in the current draft of the classification executive order that is now being studied by us."

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In China, Attention Turns to the 'Russia Card'

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — With U.S.-Chinese relations nearing a crisis over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Soviet Union is bidding to improve its own long-strained ties with China in a resumption of three-cornered global diplomacy.

Moscow is pressing Peking to resume suspended border negotiations — talks that would not only reopen a vital channel of high-level diplomatic communication but also remind Washington of China's unplayed "Russia card."

A series of Soviet gestures to China suggests that the Kremlin wants to reduce tensions and that there are new possibilities for such a rapprochement.

China has not answered the Soviet proposal on resuming border talks, but the only real question, many diplomats here feel, is one of timing.

Resumption now could complicate the delicate negotiations between the United States over the future of U.S.-Chinese relations, and might be misconstrued by countries in Western Europe and Japan, which are imposing sanctions on the Soviet Union over the imposition of martial law in Poland.

Quiet Encouragement

But Peking appears to many diplomats here to be resolved, on the desirability of renewed talks with Moscow, as much to engage the Kremlin in a wider dialogue and regular contacts as out of any expectation of resolving the border dispute.

Chinese officials insist again and again to Americans that Peking will not reverse course and return to an alliance with the Soviet Union, that even talks on better overall relations are not possible while Soviet troops occupy Afghanistan and Vietnamese troops occupy Cambodia. But China has quickly encouraged Soviet initiatives over the past year.

"China does not want to play its 'Russia card,' but it does not mind allowing the United States to peek at it now and again," said a veteran East European envoy, a close observer of Chinese relations with the United States and the Soviet Union. "If the United States feels uneasy about this, it should remember that it started the game 10 years ago to get a bit of leverage on the Soviet Union."

Love's Labor Lost in Third of Soviet Matches

United Press International

MOSCOW — One out of three marriages in the Soviet Union ends in divorce, and people who marry for love have a higher divorce rate, according to Radio Moscow.

"The vast majority of the newlyweds cited love as the motivation behind their decision to get married," a program that answers listeners' questions said Sunday. "About 2 percent of the men surveyed and 5 percent of the women admitted that they married because of the high material and financial standing of their future spouses."

According to sociological statistics, every third marriage ends up in divorce. The so-called love marriages break up more often," the broadcast said.

It said one-third of the divorces take place in the first year of marriage, and 16 percent occur within three months of the wedding.

NEWS ANALYSIS

on improving overall relations and dropped some of Peiping's preconditions.

Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov of the Soviet Union replied last month with a pledge that Moscow would take "concrete steps" to improve relations provided Peking re-opened.

China said there was nothing new in all this. "It has never been the Chinese responsibility that Chinese-Soviet relations have developed into what they are now," the Chinese Foreign Ministry commented.

The initiative in this game, however, lies largely with Moscow, which has a policy of "keeping the ball in the Chinese court," as a Soviet diplomat said. "Whenever they reply to one proposal, we come back at them with another," he said. "We hope we can move things forward this way."

Soviet Ambitions

Soviet ambitions seem limited — at the start of a dialogue that would ease tensions between the two countries, resolve the prolonged border dispute, increase trade and lead to cultural and scientific exchanges.

"We are not looking for allies, as in the 1950s, and we are prepared for a very gradual, uphill improvement in relations," a Soviet specialist in Chinese affairs said. "If others read more into our proposals than this, let them, but we know the reality."

Neither Chinese nor Soviet specialists see any prospect for early resolution, for example, of the border dispute. Aside from occasional incidents, the 4,500-mile border has been quiet for the past decade following sharp fighting in 1969.

Russian General Gets High Position With Secret Police

Reuter

MOSCOW — Army Gen. Georgi Tsinayev, known as an associate of President Leonid I. Brezhnev, has taken over the senior career post in the KGB, the Soviet security police, according to a news report on state television Monday.

Listing members of a government and military delegation attending a ceremony, the report described Gen. Tsinayev, 74, as first deputy chairman of the Committee for State Security, or KGB.

The head of the KGB is Yuri Andropov, 67, a member of the Communist Party Politburo, but his post is a purely political one, the first deputy chairman handles the day-to-day operations of the KGB and is responsible for fighting political dissent.

Gen. Tsinayev, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, was previously a deputy to the man he succeeds, Gen. Semion Tsvigun, who died in January at the age of 64. The television report was first in which Gen. Tsinayev was referred to with the new title.

S. Korea to Probe Bribery Charges

The Associated Press

SEOUL — The National Assembly on Monday appointed a panel to investigate charges that U.S. rice dealers bribed South Korean officials to try to keep them from buying rice from competitors.

The panel, set up by the Economic Science Committee, will investigate allegations made in an antitrust suit filed in U.S. District Court in San Francisco earlier this month.

The suit, filed by two California rice-growing groups, said that about \$6 million was paid to the South Korean government's Office of Supply, which handles government purchases, in an effort to keep other rice dealers from selling to South Korea. Officials said an earlier investigation found no evidence of South Korean wrongdoing.

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The Freeze Proposal

Growing anxiety about nuclear war has now produced the makings of a popular movement built around a call for a Soviet-American nuclear freeze. The initial reaction of some in and out of the administration is hostile. Instead, it should be, if not accommodating, at least friendly and interested. There are many reasons why this is so. These include not only the self-evident truth that anxiety about nuclear warfare is, to put it mildly, a legitimate emotion, and that to deny the legitimacy of such anxiety is to deny truth. The reasons also include the fact that, as amended over time, the original freeze proposal — whether or not you happen to think it is the answer — has taken on many of the same characteristics and purposes that the administration's arms controllers claim for their own policy.

How does the current proposal embodied in a congressional joint resolution, resemble the administration's approach? Both start by asserting the danger of nuclear war. Both seek deep cuts. As a method both accept negotiation — "mutual" cuts. Both demand a "verifiable" freeze. Both would strengthen strategic "stability." Surely a good politician would want to welcome the freezers on these grounds. So would a good arms controller.

Of course, a fundamental difference remains. To the freezers, the source of trouble is the "arms race," a process seen as self-perpetuating and in itself riskier than any particular nuclear configuration. To the administration and many others the source of

trouble is the "Soviet buildup," a particular configuration seen to confer advantage upon the other side. For the one, the remedy is to halt and reverse the "arms race." For the other, it is to match the Soviet buildup, at the least, on the not wholly ridiculous theory that you need something with which to pressure the Soviets to make a deal. The freezers fear that the administration is pursuing an illusory goal of security through greater strength, masking its own arms buildup with unverifiable arms control proposals. The administration suspects that the freezers are incipient unilateralists ready to play on popular impatience and budget pressures to make a flabby and dangerous deal.

Intellectually speaking, no compromise is in sight. But Mr. Reagan would be foolish to let a collision come to pass. It strikes us as unreasonable to expect him to junk his chosen arms control policy. He would look silly and weak changing course even before the single part of his policy so far presented to the Kremlin, in the intermediate nuclear forces talks at Geneva, has been tested. And certainly there is much to be said against this freeze plan, even as amended. But he cannot afford to stiff-arm citizens genuinely anxious about nuclear war. He should not want to. He can try harder to convey that he is concerned not merely with being intimidated by the Kremlin but, much more fundamentally, with the continuity of America's and the planet's life as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Orlando the Anecdote

It serves them right. Even if Orlando Tardencillas, the Reagan administration's unreliable Nicaraguan captive-witness, had said what it hoped and expected he would, his testimony would have been worthless for the purposes it had in mind. Certainly it would not have provided the "clincher" evidence his stage managers apparently thought it would. For war stories and personal narratives and individual young soldiers' or bystanders' accounts, no matter what they allege, simply do not rise to the status of proof or anything. They do not begin to make the case the administration needs to make. On the contrary, even when the script is followed they raise suspicions. They may serve as illustrations of a point already established, but in themselves not only do they not establish anything but they actually tend to invite skepticism. Mr. Tardencillas, in other words, was the equivalent of a living, breathing anecdote.

There, we said the terrible word: *anecdote*. That is what Sen. Packwood accused Mr. Reagan of habitually offering up in response to and in place of serious argument concerning his economic program. And that is what others have also said the president repairs to when the discussion gets hot. There is some truth to all this; it bears on the Tardencillas affair, and it is important. But no one with a modicum of fairness could discuss it without acknowledging first that the technique is not a monopoly of Mr. Reagan's, never mind how immoderately he employs it. His predecessors have favored a stream of innocent-little-girl anecdotes — from the Lyndon Johnson correspondent who wanted him to settle a railroad strike so she could visit her grandma or something, to Mr. Nixon's Tania, to President Carter's own little daughter whose concern about nuclear weapons proliferation had such force, or at least so he

thought. And whereas the right has its welfare queen stories, so the left has its poor folks living on dogfood.

What all these have in common — and here we get right to the lesson the administration should draw from its ghastly embarrassment by Mr. Tardencillas — is that these little heartbreakers and point-provers not only invite the malign attention of the press (justly), they also have damn near spawned a whole cottage industry dedicated to disproving them. Most of these anecdotes have a half-life of about 20 minutes, or until the first press run or the six o'clock news, whichever comes first. The only other real-life, actual, "anecdotal" people who come to mind, in addition to re-defector Tardencillas, are those carefully selected, middle-American folks the Carters liked to drop in on and who from time to time turned out to have some major flakiness or flaw the press would set about uncovering before the president had even had a chance to make his bed and steal away.

When Mr. Reagan points out that the convicted criminal known as Son of Sam gets Social Security payments, you may sigh or gasp. But you, as well as the hotshot reporters who get on the case at once to see if the anecdote is true, also know something else: that even if this is true, it neither establishes nor defines the problems of the Social Security system, which, whatever else they may be, are not that the system is going bankrupt because of payments to people serving terms for multiple murder.

Mr. Tardencillas' tales — after Tale I and Tale II, may there not be a Tale III? — have about the same quality as proof. It was reckless and ridiculous for the administration to have trotted him out in place of serious exposition and argument.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Canada and U.S. Money

The Canadian campaign against foreign investment has not been going terribly well, and the government now proposes a significant escalation. The specific target is U.S. money in the Canadian oil fields and U.S. control, as Canadians see it, of their resources. Earlier Canadian legislation established special incentives discriminating in favor of Canadian-controlled oil companies. Now a further bill would enable oil companies in Canada to force out foreign — that is, U.S. — shareholders.

Before you leap to one side or the other of this quarrel, you might pause for a moment to reflect that it is not, at bottom, a collision between Canadians and Americans. It is an unresolved and commonly unacknowledged collision between two Canadian traditions.

One of them is the nationalist tradition, now ascending in pitch. The other, less well advertised but, stronger, is purely financial and ignores the national boundary. Canadian investors tend, for example, not to put their money into specifically Canadian oil companies but instead to buy shares of Exxon or Mobil and leave it up to them to drill where the prospects are best. Very often prospects have been best in Canada, and that is why the American companies control more than three-fourths of the Canadian oil and gas industry. Much the same thing has happened

in other industries — automobiles, aircraft and computers, among others.

The result is decided by the Canadian nationalists as a branch-office economy. That is what they want to change. But how? In a country as open as Canada, the government has no way to force its citizens to invest locally. The cycle continues: individuals' investment moving southward to U.S. capital markets, corporate investment moving northward, drawn not only by hot oil prospects but also by a rich market and a superior labor force.

The Canadian government, responding to the nationalists, can and evidently will do a good deal to discourage the northward flow. But the southward flow continues. That helps explain why the Canadian dollar has been falling again recently, and interest rates are even higher than in the United States. The Canadians have been trying, particularly in oil and minerals, to use government-owned corporations to replace U.S. investment. That is a common response to a self-inflicted capital shortage, but hardly a very promising one. The sense of frustration in Ottawa seems to be increasing. Before U.S. companies can come to an accommodation with Canada, Canadians will have to come to an accommodation with themselves.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

March 16: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Thaw Defense Is Attacked

NEW YORK — March 15 was another day of defeat for the defense in the trial of Mr. Harry Thaw. Not only did the prosecution, by weight and numbers of medical experts, overwhelm the defense's alienist testimony that Mr. Thaw was insane when he killed Mr. Stanford White, but prosecuting attorney Jerome placed Mr. Delmas, for the defense, in such a position that the Hummel affidavit will be admitted in evidence. Mr. Hummel swears that in Evelyn Nesbit's presence he formulated an affidavit to the effect that the story of Mr. White having drugged and wronged her was not true and that Mr. Thaw stripped her nude and lashed her with a whip for refusing to sign a paper making those charges.

1932: Vive l'Horloge Parlante!

PARIS — Telephone operators in the Observatoire de Paris, whose nervous systems have been all but shattered by demands upon their time, emitted loud whoops of relief when the announcement was made that a time-talker, perfected along the same lines as the synchronized film, will perform this task for them. A sample of the telephonists present troubles: "All! The Observatory? What time is it?" "One moment please ... It is 11:37 a.m. and 14 seconds, to be exact. And you're the 268th person to ring us up today asking the time. They keep us busy every minute, asking the time." The new system will tell time, save time, accommodate the public and soothe the operators' nerves.



'Well, How D'You Like This? From the Government of the United States, Greetings ...'

Grisly Analogues in Reagan's Washington

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The crazy, mixed-up quality of the Reagan administration's approach to Central America came nicely into focus while the CIA's number-two man, Adm. Bobby Inman, was angrily parading on his slide show of aerial photos in the State Department auditorium to prove that Nicaragua is fast becoming a Cuban-style "Soviet bastion." That same day, the State Department's spokesman, Dean Fischer, was earnestly brooding out loud in the press room about the possibility of "irregularities" in Guatemala's election returns.

Inman was "angry" not so much at the Nicaraguans as at the need, in the land of the free, to justify whatever the administration has in mind for the region — military intervention, "going to the source" — with reasonably persuasive evidence.

Still, the admiral's evidence was arguable. Fischer's stern demand for prompt assurance that the ballots in Guatemala "are fully and accurately counted," on the other hand, was merely laughable.

But not in Guatemala. A Guatemalan listening to the handpicked candidate of the bloody-minded military government, Gen. Angel Anibal Guevara, as he claimed to have "won these elections freely and cleanly through hard work," could die laughing.

"I am going to defend my triumph in the streets, if necessary," the general said, and you better believe him. He is a former minister of defense. The Defense Ministry, according to Amnesty International, helps draw up the "death lists" that have given the Guatemalan government its well-earned reputation as perhaps the hemisphere's most murderous. In their quarter century of military rule, Guatemalan "security forces" have slaughtered tens of thousands of opponents,

suspected dissidents and innocents. The government has weathered two leftist insurrections. It is now wracked by a third, and Assistant Secretary of State Tom Enders, in charge of hemisphere affairs, has rated Guatemala as "ultimately the chief target for Cuba and the Soviet Union" in Central America. But its criminal human rights record has disqualified it for U.S. support even by the Reagan administration's permissive standards — beyond several million dollars worth of jeeps and trucks.

So what was being laid on us at the State Department last week was a pretty grisly catalog of analogies.

First, Nicaragua is seen to be shaping up as "another Cuba" — only worse. "This time the ocean barriers aren't there," said Inman. "They can move more easily into Central American countries."

Second, we see a supposedly irrefutable Soviet-Cuban-Nicaraguan connection with the insurgency in El Salvador, which could turn that country into yet "another Cuba" — only worse. It, too, is on the mainland, abutting not only Honduras but Guatemala. Meantime, to congressional critics and a lot of other people, El Salvador already looks all too spooky like "another Vietnam."

And finally, in Guatemala, "another El Salvador" — only worse on two counts. First, it is the biggest country in Central America, the most populous, with heavy U.S. investment; it has oil, it borders on Mexico, which has a lot of oil and oil borders on the United States. Second, the new government, whose "election" will presumably be rubber-stamped by the Guatemalan Congress, offers scant promise of the change of heart on

human rights that would qualify it for U.S. backing. Salvadoran style.

Even if the administration would find some pretext, Congress, which is already sour enough on aid to El Salvador, would almost certainly resist. So where are we, analogically? Another Cuba or two, another El Salvador, another Viet...? *Eureka!* We may just have stumbled on one Vietnam-era analogy in all this that even the administration cannot reject: the compulsion of crisis managers, then as now, to deal in the shorthand of life-and-death and often unfillied analogies.

America cut into Vietnam, remember, to avoid "another Munich." If it didn't "draw the line," Dwight D. Eisenhower's "dominoes" would fall. As variously identified, they came to include not just the rest of Indochina (Laos and Cambodia), which did fall, but a long row that did not: Thailand, Burma, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia. (Lyndon B. Johnson threw in Honolulu.)

The "domino theory," in short, is not a reliable analogy. In the grim way the Reagan administration is now applying it to Central America, it invites another clutch of analogies, closer to hand but no more reliable: "Another Cuban missile crisis?" or perhaps "Another Bay of Pigs?"

A sounder approach might be one for which no analogy comes to mind. You could begin by asking why, if neighboring Mexico is the ultimate "domino," it wants no part of the administration's policy? If Ronald Reagan is serious about ruling out "brute force," as he has said he is, his best hope most certainly lies in less theater in the State Department auditorium and more strenuous and accommodating diplomatic efforts — in concert with the Mexicans.

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Exile for Another Generation of Polish Patriots

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The day after his return from Moscow, where he promised earlier this month to "tear out the roots of counterrevolution in Poland," Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski got down to work. The Polish military government has officially offered one-way exit papers to all union militants and intellectuals detained since the putsch last Dec. 13.

The idea of voluntary exile to the West is not new: it has been with Communist regimes from the start. Lenin expelled a boatload of dissident intellectuals. Stalin got rid of Trotsky this way, although he more often made use of the Siberian gulag. Brezhnev's most famous dissident-in-exile is Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

The satellite countries imitated big brother. Wolf Liebermann, an East German, Pavel Kohout, a Czechoslovak, and Paul Goma, a Romanian, were expelled on the theory that the danger of a dissident lessens with distance.

In Poland, Wladislaw Gomulka followed up a wave of anti-Semitism in 1968 by inviting the Jews who remained to emigrate. But Poland

simplified and modernized the method. While persons expelled by other Communist regimes were deprived of their nationalities after they settled in a Western country, Polish exiles had to renounce "denaturalization" before leaving. This made it possible to deprive them of their material possessions in Poland and send them away with a single sheet of paper saying only that "the person named on this document is not of Polish nationality."

The present exile campaign is no surprise.

On Jan. 5 Gen. Jaruzelski suggested to the ambassadors of the EEC countries that those countries agree to admit a number of Poles.

The West will not refuse to admit Polish victims of dictatorship. But in helping Gen. Jaruzelski to get rid of his dissidents, it will be playing a role in Poland's "normalization." Perhaps the best that the West can do is facilitate concentration of the exiles.

Other generations of Poles have had their

waves of exiles, who were often a boon for the country. The concentration of Polish émigrés in Paris saved the nation's culture and national memory in the 19th century, when Poland was wiped off the map of Europe. The Polish government in exile in London during World War II directed the widespread participation of Polish forces on the side of the Allies.

Paris has been the haven of Kultura, the publishing house set up by Polish exiles after the war, which has protected the principal elements of Polish culture from being smothered by Communists in civilian dress or in uniform.

The new wave of exiles should get the same opportunity to stay together and create a community that would protect the ideas for which they struggled in Poland.

It is not yet clear how many of the 6,000 detained dissidents will go into exile. Those sent to the West should be given a chance to speak to the people who have remained behind and who need to hear their voice.

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Looking to the Day When Iran Blows Its Lid

By William Safire

goes on in the inner circle that is not known to Moscow.

The 200-man Soviet Embassy in Tehran is a hotbed of KGB activity. The key mullahs have Soviet agents assigned to them for day-to-day guidance in the operation of the chaos that is the revolutionary government. Little by little, these middle-level "advisers" have given the Kremlin influence among the would-be successors to the regime's sinking leader.

Members of the Communist Dutch party have been making significant headway in the bureaucracy.

SHIRLEY OAKES, General Secretary, National Peace Council, London.

Reading Safire, how can one avoid becoming sympathetic to Russia and the Communists?

PIETRO MANES, Milan.

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PIETRO MANES, Milan.

Reading

China Party Urges More Dismissals

Cites Corrupt Aides, Indicates New Purge

PEKING — The Chinese Communist Party newspaper, People's Daily, called Monday for further dismissals of corrupt party officials. It also indicated that a purge of remaining extreme leftists was being planned.

The paper placed importance on ensuring that middle-ranking and senior party officials be incorruptible and called for the formation of a core group of between 10,000 and 20,000 persons to set an example for other members.

China recently began to arrest many senior officials on corruption charges, often in connection with smuggled luxury goods from Hong Kong.

Foreign Influence Cited

People's Daily said Monday: "The influence of decadent capitalist ideology, remnant feudal ideology and the fawning mentality of seeking a foreign way of life is more serious now than it has been at most times since new China was founded [in 1949]."

The paper said that foreign influence and that of the radical and now imprisoned Gang of Four threatened to undermine the authority of the Communist Party, but added: "The biggest danger comes from no other direction than from the corruption of wavering elements inside our party."

The paper indicated in a separate report on the expulsion of an extreme leftist former prison governor that a purge of radicals was being planned. It said the governor, Yu Wenzhu, had been expelled from the party because of a conversation he had with a prisoner last March in which he asserted that Jiang Qing, Mao's widow and leader of the radical Gang of Four, had not been able to defend herself properly at her trial a few weeks before.

The expulsion of Mr. Yu followed an article by Zhang Yun, a member of the powerful party disciplinary committee, calling for the removal of remaining leftists.

Diplomatic sources said the report indicated that more radicals would be purged from leading positions as part of the continuing campaign of the deputy party chairman, Deng Xiaoping, to eradicate leftist influence.

The paper said Mr. Yu climbed to power during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, when the influence of the Gang of Four was at its height, but that he was dismissed from his posts and punished in 1978. The decision to expel him was made by the party disciplinary committee of the northern province of Henan, where Mr. Yu teach a position of authority.

Van Agt Visiting Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR — Premier Andre van Agt of the Netherlands arrived here Monday for a two-day official visit to strengthen political and economic ties with Malaysia.



Imelda Marcos: 'I have never had any political ambitions.'

Mrs. Marcos Disavows Succession Hopes

Reuters

MANILA — Imelda Marcos, the wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, said Monday that she hoped to leave her official post when her husband steps down as president, and declared that she could serve the Philippine people better without a formal role.

She also defended herself against frequent charges of lavish spending on pet projects in her positions as first lady, human settlements minister and governor of metropolitan Manila.

"No matter how extravagant the first lady is," she said, "she cannot be extravagant enough for 48 million Filipinos."

Mrs. Marcos, 52, answering questions at a foreign correspondents' luncheon, said: "I have never had any political ambitions. I hope my role will be determinate to that of the president.

When the president steps down, I hope to step down with him."

But she dismissed persistent rumors about the 54-year-old president's health and said she could see no reason why he should not complete the six-year term he won in last June's presidential elections.

Mrs. Marcos has been mentioned frequently as a possible successor to her husband. But she said Monday that he would oppose such a step and that even if there were popular support for appointing her, "I do hope the Filipino people will respect my position and understand I will be angry. It is a matter of survival."

She asked foreign correspondents to be more understanding toward developing countries such as the Philippines. These countries already suffer from protectionism and low world prices for commodities, she said, and then are robbed of "our credibility, of our dignity as a people."

"The developing countries are really crying for fair treatment from developed countries," she said. "We have nothing left but to be angry. It is a matter of survival."

Mrs. Marcos declined to discuss the secret U.S. marriage of her daughter Imee and sportsman Tommy Manotoc, who disappeared in the Philippines after the Dec. 4 marriage and reappeared more than 40 days later saying he had been kidnapped by Communist guerrillas.

"I am happy that Mr. Manotoc is back, but I think that it's a closed issue, a private issue," she said.

Pollution, Deforestation Threaten Asia, UN Official Says

Reuters

BANGKOK — Increasing pollution and the rapid pace of deforestation threaten to wipe out Asia's natural resources, a senior UN official said Monday.

Shah Kibria, executive secretary of the UN Economic and Social

Commission for Asia and the Pacific, said at a seminar in Bangkok that deforestation, the spread of deserts and damage to marine life were increasing faster than ever.

Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand are suffering particularly from deforestation.

Ex-Premier's Party in Turkey Faces A New Investigation, Report Asserts

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — A military prosecutor has started a new investigation to determine the "ideological links" between a radical labor group and the now-defunct Social Democratic Party of former prime minister Bulent Ecevit, military sources said Monday.

The source said the investigation had been expanded to include Mr. Ecevit and 132 former members of parliament on the ground that they tolerated the alleged subversive activities of the labor union.

The sources, who requested anonymity, said the investigation centered on "unity of action for ideological purposes" between the Confederation of Revolutionary Trade Unions and the Social Democratic Party.

The investigation follows another

investigation started in Ankara last week into alleged extremist activities by members of the women's and youth branches of Mr. Ecevit's party.

The source said the investigation had been expanded to include Mr. Ecevit and 132 former members of parliament on the ground that they tolerated the alleged subversive activities of the labor union.

Fifty-two leaders of the confederation face the death penalty if convicted by a military tribunal in Istanbul on charges of "conspiracy to establish a Marxist-Leninist regime" in Turkey.

For 2000, Asia will need 54 million metric tons of fish a year, compared with 30 million now, yet fish are being killed by the dumping of toxic chemicals and domestic waste, he noted.

The lives of about 970 million poor people in Asia are threatened by malnutrition as well as solid-borne diseases and air pollution, particularly in big cities, Mr. Kibria said at the seminar organized by his commission, the Press Foundation of Asia and the UN Environment Program.

Mr. Kibria said, "One estimate is that the region will lose 70 percent of its forests by the year 2000 unless appropriate long-term measures are taken now," he said.

For years the Japanese refrained from drilling or even surveying in the Senkaku region in deference to Chinese sensitivities. But last year, Teikoku Oil, a Tokyo-based company, sank a wildcat well off Miyakojima, an island near the western end of the Ryukyu chain about 120 miles southeast of the Senkakus. The results have not been made public.

Government Survey

Last summer the Chinese announced a first comprehensive survey of the continental shelf, and late in the year Japanese coast guardmen found that a Chinese oil survey vessel had penetrated close to the Senkakus. China withdrew the vessel in response to a request from Japan. (Last month, the Chinese announced that they were opening nearly 58,000 square miles of waters on the continental shelf for eventual oil exploration and production by foreign countries.)

Japan's claim to the Senkaku Islands began after the seizure in 1879 of the kingdom of Okinawa. A Naha resident named Tatsuro Koga started to explore the islands in 1884, and a government survey was carried out the next year. In 1895 the Senkakus were made part of Okinawa prefecture, which has Naha as its capital.

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China, Taiwan, Japan Covet a Group of Islets

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

NAHA, Okinawa — Until the late 19th century, when Japan took over, this city was the capital of an independent kingdom, owing distant allegiance to China.

"The island kingdom doesn't know exactly what islands belonged to it," said Dr. Mikio Higa, deputy governor of Okinawa province and a local historian.

This is the background to a territorial dispute between China, Taiwan and Japan over a small group of uninhabited islets 300 miles southwest of here and 80 miles from Taiwan.

To the Japanese, they are the Senkakus; to the Chinese, the Diaoyu Islands. They are in an area that may have "one of the largest oil and gas reservoirs in the world," a United Nations survey said in 1968.

Entire Area

Since then, there has been keen interest here and in China and Taiwan over the oil prospects. But so far the entire area around the Senkakus and far to their north on China's wide continental shelf has been untested by the drill, because the dispute has been unresolved.

For Japan the stake is large because the country has virtually no domestic sources of oil and needs to diversify its sources of supply to stable ones outside the Middle East. China wants to develop its offshore oil with help from Japanese and Western capital and technology, to supply scarce foreign exchange for Peking.

Each is to be quiet testing out the other in the Senkakus.

Early in 1979, for example, Japan built a helicopter landing pad on Uotsurijima, which has a seven-mile coastline and is the largest of the four islands in the Senkaku group. It was constructed by Japan Maritime Safety Agency, a lightly armed coast guard unit, which keeps a 24-hour watch on the islands.

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In the following year the government leased the barren islands to Mr. Koga for 30 years free of charge. It eventually gave them to his son, Zeiji Koga, in 1932, believing them without value. The Koga family finally sold the islands a few years ago to Kuniki Kurihara, a wealthy businessman who lives in the Tokyo area.

The Chinese, so far as can be determined, took no historical interest in the Senkakus.

Under existing international law, the Senkakus are Japanese territory," said Tamenobu Omija, an Okinawa businessman who holds mining rights from Japan for a concession 30 miles wide and 130 miles long extending north from the Senkakus. He said that the Chinese did not make their first

claim to the territory until after the results of the UN survey were announced.

Dr. Higa, the deputy governor here, said that "we hope to develop these islands." It is generally believed that Japan and China will agree on a joint oil development zone, similar to one established by Japan and South Korea in 1974.

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Whether the pressure on Mr. Kim will have a result is uncertain, diplomats said, but the political situation in Japan this summer is considered important.

The thrust of Socialist and Communist criticism of the aid package, reported to be worth at least \$1.5 billion, is likely to be that Mr. Kim was jailed in defiance of a 1974 "political settlement" between Japan and South Korea.

The settlement followed Mr. Kim's abduction from Tokyo to Seoul by the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency in 1973. The agreement said the opposition leader would not be prosecuted in Seoul for certain political activities.

The continued pressure on Mr. Chun over political prisoners is a sign that a March 3 amnesty to mark the first anniversary of President

Lee Hi Ho, Mr. Kim's wife, said in an interview at her home that only 15 political offenders were released March 3 and that eight of these had been in jail since 1974, six years before Mr. Chun seized power as leader of a military junta in May, 1980.

Mrs. Lee, who uses her maiden name following Korean practice, said her husband was in bad health, suffering from pains in his neck, back, shoulders and legs, and from a buzzing in his ears.

She said the prison authorities so far refused to permit medical treatment of Mr. Kim.

Seoul Pressed on Fate of Dissident

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea is under steady pressure from the United States, Japan and France to show a more lenient attitude toward political prisoners, according to diplomats and South Korean dissident sources.

The U.S. ambassador, Richard L. Walker, told church leaders privately last week that the Reagan administration was doing its best by "quiet diplomacy" to obtain release for the estimated 400 political prisoners, though it would be counterproductive to press Mr. Kim publicly, the dissidents said.

In Japan, leftist opposition parties are preparing to raise the issue of the 1980 conviction of Kim Dae Jung on sedition charges when the parliament considers a multibillion-dollar economic aid package for South Korea.

In France, the Socialist administration of President François Mitterrand has told the South Koreans that a proposed state visit

to Paris by Mr. Chun will not be feasible if Mr. Kim is not released or if his 20-year prison sentence is not reduced further. The sentence was reduced from life to 20 years earlier this month.

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Oil Wealth Changing Cameroon Despite Bid to Minimize Its Impact

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

YAOUNDE, Cameroon — President Ahmadou Ahidjo is building himself a palace here, breaking a 20-year tradition of aversion to the kind of prestige projects that are part of Africa's landscape, and there are other signs of change in the country.

The inflation rate, for instance, is nudging upward, and so is military spending; increasingly, young people are heading for the cities, away from the farms that form the spine of an economy known as one of Africa's success stories; roads are being built so that central Yaounde looks like a huge mud-colored construction site; corruption and crime are reportedly on the increase.

The driving force behind the slow transformation is oil, despite a determined campaign by President Ahidjo to minimize its impact and despite official secrecy about the value of Cameroon's newly found oil fields.

\$200 Million From Oil

Last year, according to a Western diplomatic source, oil brought in about \$200 million for the government, but none of it showed up overtly in the national budget or in the latest development plan. At present, the diplomat said, production is running at around 95,000 barrels a day.

With more wells coming into use, Cameroon's oil output, which virtually covers domestic needs now, should quadruple by the end of 1982. The figures are all approx-

imations because the authorities do not. Western diplomats say, reveal definite statistics.

The characteristic reticence is a result of the president's desire to ensure that Cameroon does not, like its neighbors Gabon and Nigeria, become intoxicated with the giddy wealth of petrodollars and suffer the agricultural neglect and mushrooming urban growth that have afflicted other African oil producers.

"Cameroon already had a triple-A credit rating before oil was

found," a Western banker said. "It feeds itself. The president has made it clear time and again that agriculture will remain the base of the economy, not oil. The oil money started coming in at a time of low commodity prices, so it was a windfall."

Cameroon's success as an agricultural producer is attributed by many analysts to an official policy of maintaining high prices for farmers' produce and avoiding the bias toward urban consumers that the World Bank in particular sees as a critical flaw in many African economies.

Agriculture earns half the country's export revenues and employs 70 percent of the active labor force. Food, cocoa, coffee and timber are exported.

The result is what seems to be a booming economy. In the markets surrounding main cities such as Yaounde, the seat of government, and Douala, the commercial capital, pineapples, vegetables, yams, clothes, perfumes and cooked delicacies are on display in profusion.

Yet there are signs of strain associated with oil. "The petroleum money goes to the fat cats at the top — we don't see any benefit from it," said a man who lives in one of Douala's sprawling shantytowns. He also cited the attraction of rural people to the city and the strain due to the lack of jobs for them "because they've been about the oil."

According to one Western estimate, only 200,000 of Douala's 700,000 residents live in comfort. Of Cameroon's eight million people, about 25 percent live in the cities and towns but in the next 20 years this proportion could double.

A further oil-associated problem is, according to Western diplomats, corruption. "There's a lot of oil money to be skimmed off," one Westerner said, "and the president doesn't allow people to stay in powerful jobs for too long, so the temptation is to make hay while the sun shines."

In Cameroon, you do not go in a straight line to get to your goal," said a Cameroonian alluding to a necessity for payoffs to get something done.

Mr. Ahidjo, described by one Western diplomat as a "benevolent dictator," presides over the country with a government that keeps real power within the closed circle of his senior advisers and uses ministries as a means of balancing Cameroon's competing ethnic and religious groups.

"Ahidjo has run a pretty tight government, he hasn't gone in for profligate spending and he's won for his country a reputation for economic growth and political stability," said a Western diplomat. "If he wants to build himself a new palace now, why shouldn't he?" But a Cameroonian resident, requesting anonymity, said: "The palace will cause resentments. It is being built with oil money that is not going to the people."

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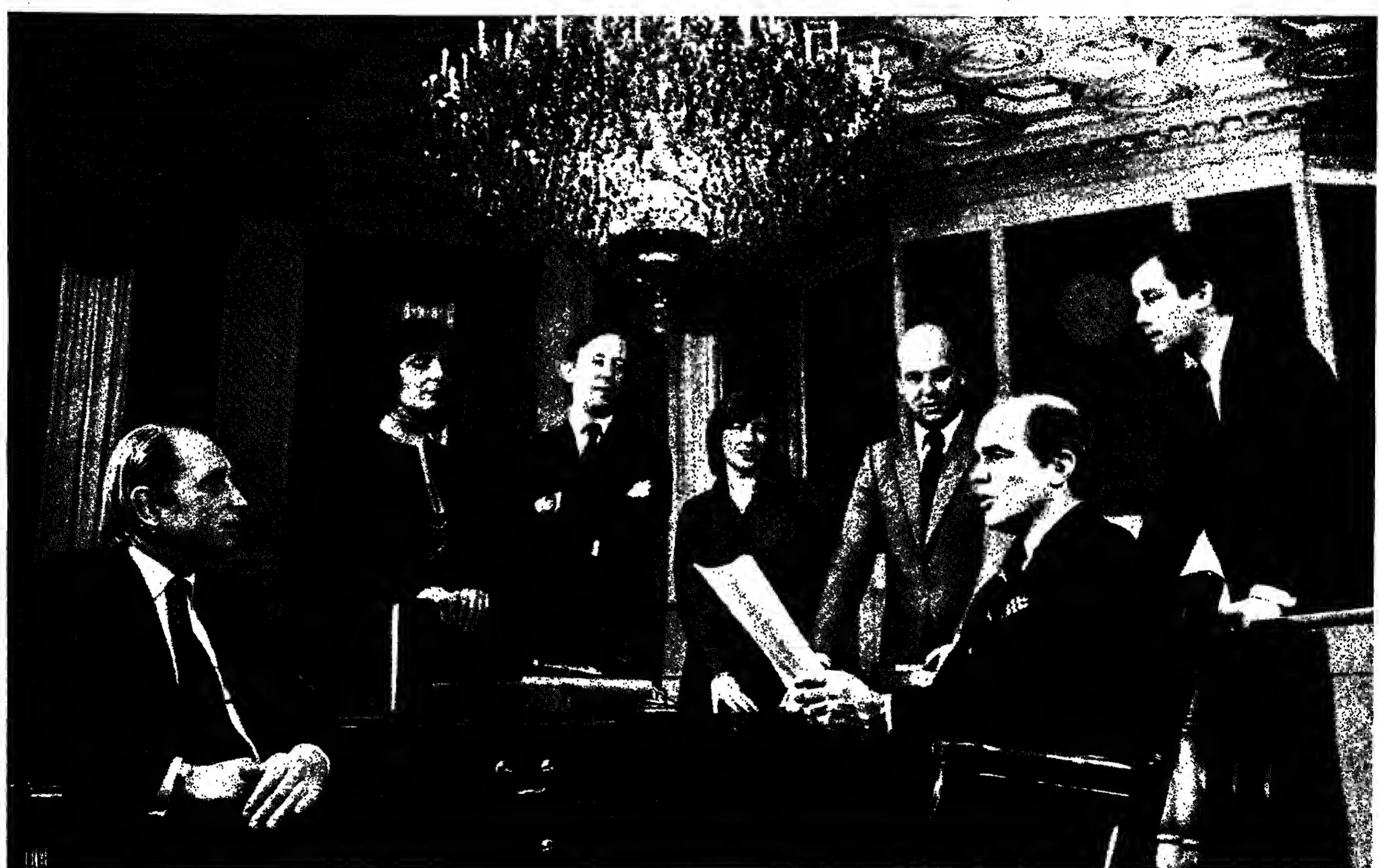
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Some of Morgan's New York-based specialists who help international companies in the U.S. market. From left, Theo Roell, Laurette Bruno, Vincent Steck, Julie Blake, Gildas Lecomte du Nouy, William Holding, who heads the group, and Regnier Haegelsteen.

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Hotels: Jerusalem's King David . . .

By Lucinda Franks

JERUSALEM — A grand old hotel is often grand because it has become a metaphor for the time in which it stands. Ghosts stalk its scullered mythic mangle in the lobby, and the inhabitants are faithful custodians who have collected a thousand stories of the past.

At the King David in Jerusalem, the bellboy who carried out bags was just yesterday a soldier in the desert. The impeccably tailored maître d'hôtel spent his youth in Bergen-Belsen. And downstairs at La Regence Grill, an aging Zionist freedom fighter sips coffee in the very spot that in 1946, at the tender age of 17, he blew to smithereens.

The King David is the Middle East's most venerable hotel, operated in the style of the old spas of Europe, to which guests return year after year like homecoming children to the same rooms they have always stayed in. It is also a bustling oasis of the Levant, to which the mighty and the rich have gravitated from all over the world. Its walls have heard the whispers of kings and the confessions of bishops, the pleas of premiers and the threats of terrorists. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin made peace here, Liz Taylor and Richard Burton had a public quarrel here, Toscanni waved his baton here. The British occupied it, a future prime minister bombed it, and Mayor Teddy Kollek calls it "a symbol of the existence of Israel itself."

This year, the King David is celebrating its 50th anniversary. The parlors are filled such artifacts as historical photographs, menus and programs; a new colonial restaurant modeled after the original one in the 1930s has been opened, and special birthday celebration package rates are being offered.

Some Changes

Some Israelis say the hotel is out what is used to be in the days of British colonial rule, when Sudanese waiters in red fezzes passed trays of hot cheese puffs in the lobby; garish dripping chandeliers have gone up and instead of King Abdullah of Transjordan riding up with his team of white horses, busloads of tour groups cram the circular driveway. Nevertheless, the setting sun still turns the King David's immense stones as pink as the



Entrance has name in Arabic, English and Hebrew.

Judean hills; the lobby's original thronelike chairs still creak with the weight of those who sit, peacock and waltz, and from its balconies, the walls of the Old City can be seen winding like a serpent through the valley below.

The King David was built in the late 1920s by an architect who wanted to "evoke by reminiscence of ancient Semitic styles the glorious period of King David." Square pillars rise up to meet a blue geometric frieze designed to depict the crenellations in the Old City walls. There is a sweep of floor-length velvet curtain here, a hand-painted ceiling there, a dash of giant sunflowers in an ancient copper urn. In the Banquet Room every morning a table groaning with Danish

pastry, fruit, and a medley of cheeses and smoked fish (the Israeli breakfast) is laid out; this is the room in which the first "peace meal" between Begin and Sadat was held; a wise chef left out wine (Moetens are forbidden alcohol) but produced a cake in the form of two pyramids spanned by a bridge labeled PEACE in Hebrew and Arabic. In the main dining room, there are table d'hôte dinners each night reminiscent of an old-fashioned Jewish boarding house — oodles of pudding, boiled chicken, consommé with kreplach, apple strudel.

The atmosphere is a cross between Grand Central Station, Miami Beach's Fontainebleau and Buckingham Palace. Talmudists in

... 2 Men of Its Past and Present



The New York Times

port said that Jews had bombed a hotel in the Middle East."

It was the King David and that is eventually where Weiner headed. One of the first celebrities he met there was Eleanor Roosevelt. "She was a real lady. She was completely understanding; all she wanted to do was to help get surviving Jewish children out of Europe and into Israel."

Weiner is the model of discretion — be known, but would never tell which diplomats drink brandy out of their coffee cups. But his eyes twinkle when he speaks of the visits of Sadat and Kissinger during the peace talks. "They were completely different. Kissinger was very formal and did like to eat! He ate everything in sight. He would order two eggs and rolls and butter but I'd give something extra like sardines and tomatoes, and he'd always eat it."

"When he was shuttling from Damascus, I would wait up for him sometimes until 2 a.m. to see if he needed that cup of soup. I was free to come and go in his room, even if he was in his pajamas. I would have spoken to him in German, I speak it fluently, but it would have been improper for me to start such a conversation."

Sadat's Formality

Sadat, on the other hand, would always put on a jacket before he was answered Weiner's knocks. "When he arrived for the first time at the King David, I asked him if he would like anything and he said 'No, thank you. I'm an old man and I'm not eating much. Just a cup of tea.'

While Kissinger, who has come back on private visits, liked to meet people (he would send notes across the dining room to such movie stars as Burt Lancaster or Elizabeth Taylor), Sadat was a very private man. "But he was completely charming. He would always talk to the person serving him, no matter how bow lowly."

When Nixon came, Weiner said, he asked that a kitchen be installed near his suite and brought his own crates of food. "I told his chef — I think he was afraid of the food in Arab nations — 'you do not have to use any of that in this country,'"

For Begin, the King David has special significance. He will come and sit on its velvet chairs, gazing up at the ceilings, like Solomon come back to the temple. "Since the bombing, this has been a bane to him," Weiner said. "The King David is his stronghold because we all love him. He sits as a symbol within a symbol."

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yamulkes strolled arm-in-arm in the cavernous lobby, their fringes trailing. An American woman in white fur shrieks at the sight of another woman in white fur — they both went to school in Kansas City and this is the first time they've run into each other in 25 years. At the reservation desk, there is a commotion. A Frenchman has dropped his suitcase in the middle of the floor, seated his wife upon it and is raising his voice to high heaven.

"I must have my room, now!" "Impossible, monsieur," says the desk clerk. Whenever a shot is fired in Israel, the hotel's telex starts clicking with cancellations and therefore it regularly overbooks. Sometimes, newcomers like this Frenchman will arrive to find their reservations have disappeared.

"Then I will camp out in the lobby of the King David Hotel!" the Frenchman replies and himself sits down on the suitcase. Ian Fink, the stave manager, quickly steps in and a room is found.

Teddy Kollek sashays past. Jerusalem's mayor is on his way to 5 o'clock tea, which is served, sometimes to the sounds of a string quartet, as it has been for decades. He likes to bring dignitaries out on the terrace and gaze out over the cypress trees and sabra trees and muse about the three cultures (Arab, Christian, Jew) that live inside the Old City's walls. Sometimes artists from the nearby Mishkenot Sha'ananim, a residence for visiting writers and composers, come over to linger, as do members of the Knesset at the end of the day. Kollek, who has as large an appetite for good food as he does for the delicate balance in politics, sometimes grumbles to Avraham Weiner, the maître d', that no, today, he does not want foie gras. Minutes later, however, he is raising his hand: "Oh well, bring me just a bit of goose liver." A little treat can help soften the fearful intensity with which people in Israel end up talking about the future.

Royal Salutes

Visiting dignitaries usually stay in the one of the presidential or royal suites on the top floor of the hotel, in which, for about \$450 a night, one can lounge about in two bedrooms, a parlor, a living room and a balcony, and see the Old City, the Mount of Olives, Mount Scopus, the Dead Sea and just about all of East Jerusalem. Lesser mortals pay from \$175 for a junior suite with a balcony view of the Old City (this is the favored type of room, although before 1967 it was very unpopular since the Jordanians, who controlled the Old City, could take potshots at you) to about \$68 for a standard double bedroom overlooking the new city.

This is the kind of thing that the locals love to kvetch about, especially if they remember the hotel when it was a refuge for high society, when the servants were doing Arabs, and the food gourmet rather than kosher. "It's become an establishment geared to the bar mitzvah and the wedding," sniffs one Israeli. "We Jews, I'm afraid, really don't know how to serve."

In spite of the complaints, the King David is booked for months in advance, especially during Jewish holidays. The new Hilton and Sheraton hotels that have opened in Jerusalem have apparently not affected its business.

Gunfight and Escape

Levy, code-named Gideon, and his fellow terrorists escaped from the basement after a gunfight with soldiers, but in spite of the uproar, no one discovered the milk cans even when Irgun warnings were called into the switchboard, no order was given to evacuate the hotel.

The explosion — the floors of the south wing, full of secretaries, clerks and junior officers, folded like pack of cards — caused 91 deaths, including 28 Britons, 41 Arabs and 17 Jews. The action was condemned on all sides, particularly among Jews, who were outraged that in the year 1946 Jewish blood should be spilled by Jews. British military officials denied that they received a warning but Levy says they ignored it.

Levy is a slight, soft-spoken man, who wears a light-blue leisure suit. There is a boyish quality about him, although he is in his 50s; he looks so much younger than his 17 years back in the days of the Irgun that he passed British checkpoints because they thought him a child. I hated them, we all did; all the young people were joining the Irgun or the Stern Gang. My grandfather fled on foot from Egypt to come to freedom in Israel and I had relatives who perished in Europe. When I heard the British

had turned back Polish refugees from our shores and that those Jews were later killed in pogroms, I decided I'd do anything to get the British out."

Although many Israelis still condemn the King David attack, others say it was the turning point in the war for independence. "We were so sick of the whole situation after that," one former British officer told me, "that all we wanted was out."

For a long time Levy and his fellow Irgunists were neglected by the Israeli Establishment, who were embarrassed by the attack. But since Begin's rise to power in the last decade, they are honored as war heroes. Levy now takes young Israelis down to the basement of the King David and retraces his steps of decades ago. "I will always have blood on my hands," he said. "We never meant to kill anyone. But when I walk through these corridors now, I feel I did something worthwhile, something historical. I remember every detail of the operation and I think perhaps that my grandfather would be proud."

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U.S. Firms Keep Building Recession Defenses

By Karen W. Arenson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For many corporate financial officers, the process of readying their companies to weather a downturn started a year or two ago: arranging for bank lines of credit, selling common stock or long-term bonds, reviewing marginal businesses and, in some cases, closing plants or selling them.

But even for those who started early, the process continues — a non-stop effort to stay financially viable in a weak economy.

"We improved our balance sheet considerably in 1981" by selling 10 percent of our stock to Kobe Steel in Japan and also selling them the Japanese rights to certain of our construction equipment products lines," James Gaudet, vice president and controller at Harschfeger, a construction and mining

equipment manufacturer based in Milwaukee, said.

"But there is no question that we are still in the process of belt-tightening right now," Mr. Gaudet said.

He noted that his company earned only \$280,000, or 1 cent a share, on sales of \$143 million in the fiscal quarter ended Jan. 31.

"We and everyone else are learning how to do business differently," he said.

Liquidity Low

Government statistics illustrate the weak financial condition of big business. Corporate liquidity — the ability of companies to pay their bills as they come due — is at its lowest point since World War II.

Ironically, as a company enters the early stages of a recession, its cash flow may rise sharply, because it is still receiving payments for earlier levels of higher sales, even though it has cut production and is spending less money on labor and raw materials.

As sales continue to decline, a company is faced with the reality of smaller inflows of cash to cover rent, payroll, and other expenses.

At that point, financial managers generally try to raise as much cash as they can, tighten financial controls (especially for inventories and receivables), and sometimes try to shut down or sell off portions of the business.

For many companies, one of the first steps is to line up sources of additional financing. They may issue new debt or equity, or may simply arrange for a line of credit from a group of banks to be used when needed. An extra \$300 million

reducing production, since higher inventories tie up cash. But when a lot of companies simultaneously trim their inventories, it makes the recession worse.

But companies that are less profitable and more encumbered by debt are likely to have trouble increasing their borrowing lines. Smaller companies also generally have less access to financing.

Even more attractive than debt is new equity, which not only brings in fresh cash but provides a base for additional borrowing.

One company that was able to issue some new shares of stock in anticipation of the recession was the Weyerhaeuser Co., the lumber products company based in Tacoma, Wash.

In early 1981, the consensus view was that interest rates were going to fall," William C. Stivers, treasurer of Weyerhaeuser, said.

"Our forecast was the consensus, but we also put some probability on the case of a higher-interest-rate scenario, and that concerned us. So we decided last March to sell equity and raised \$165 million.

"We thought that would be an effective insurance policy if things should be worse than predicted. In hindsight, that turned out to be wise."

As sales began to tumble and inventories began to accumulate, companies shifted their emphasis from strengthening their balance sheets to controlling operations more closely to limit the outflow of funds and to free as much cash as possible.

One technique was to try to keep inventories at a minimum by

reducing production, since higher inventories tie up cash. But when a lot of companies simultaneously trim their inventories, it makes the recession worse.

While some companies have relied on temporary plant closings and layoffs, others have gone even further by selling plants or businesses altogether. For some companies, such as International Harvester, Chrysler, and Pan Am, selling a division has been a critical move to raise cash and stay alive.

Even those companies in stronger financial shape are not immune from the problems of weaker companies.

Weyerhaeuser, despite the lumber industry's severe problems, is in a strong financial position and has no problem getting credit. But when banks withhold credit from the small lumber dealers that are among Weyerhaeuser's customers, the lumber giant feels the impact.

"When the banks will not extend credit to the small dealers, they have to rely on us for more supplier credit," Mr. Stivers said.

"But when they lose their bank credit, they become a higher-risk account, so we end up selling them less."

As companies cut back, one thing that is working in their favor is the 1981 tax law, which provides for faster depreciation. Corporate financial officers say that it has not solved all their problems but that it has provided some extra cash flow.

Despite all these strategies, there is no question that some companies will struggle financially before the recession ends. Already, bankruptcies have soared, and more seem sure to come.



French Finance Minister Jacques Delors, left, and his Belgian counterpart, Willy De Clercq, at the EEC finance meeting.

Prices on Wall Street Mixed Amidst Investor Uncertainty

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stock prices ended the day on a mixed note, caught between the conflicting forces of bargain hunting and high interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved in a narrow range all day before closing up 3.62 points to 800.99. Declines continued to lead advances, however, by around 750 to 680. Volume slipped to some 43.3 million shares from 49.60 million Friday.

Analysts said the market came under considerable pressure today from Friday's gain, and projections that the April money supply reports will show further growth, fueled concerns that the Federal Reserve will tighten credit restraints, which could push interest rates higher.

Those concerns were supported by the rise in the closely watched federal funds rate, on overnight loans between banks, to a high of 15.4 percent from Friday's close of 14.9 percent. Also, two banks raised their broker loan rates.

President Reagan reiterated his commitment to his economic program of cutting taxes and leaving the defense budget intact. In a speech to the Alabama state legislature, the president said Congress should repeat the 10-percent income tax cut scheduled to take effect in July 1983.

He said those two changes, combined with a reduction in President Reagan's defense buildup and a freeze in domestic spending, would hasten economic recovery and lower the budget deficits contained in Mr. Reagan's 1983 spending plan.

In London, gold was fixed at a new 2½-year low of \$312.00 an ounce here this afternoon, down from the morning fix of \$314.25 and nearly \$12 down from Friday's close.

But in New York bullion recovered sharply after hitting a new contract low in early futures trading to close at \$324.

West Germany Blocks EEC Currency Accord

From Agency Dispatches

BRUSSELS — EEC finance ministers on Monday postponed until their meeting in May attempts to reach an accord on measures to strengthen the European Monetary System after West Germany raised objections to plans drawn up by the EEC Commission, EEC officials said.

Unit. But he said more fundamental changes would have to wait until governments closed the gaps between their economies.

Inflation in EEC states ranges from just over 6 percent in West Germany to 20 percent and more in Italy, Greece and Ireland.

Realignment Predicted

At the same time it was reported from Copenhagen that Torben Nielsen, chief economist of Denmark's third largest commercial bank, Privatbanken, forecast Monday that France will push an EMS realignment this spring in which the Deutsche mark and Dutch guilder will be revalued upwards 5 percent against the Danish crown and Belgian franc and by 8 percent against the French franc, Italian lira and Irish pound.

Mr. Nielsen said the French realignment request, to follow immediately the conclusion of current EEC farm price negotiations, would be due to France's widening current-account deficit and higher inflation relative to its major trading partners.

Meanwhile, Britain ruled out agreement Monday in Brussels on EEC farm prices for 1982-83.

A British official said his government was linking agreement on prices to an overall settlement of Britain's budget dispute with its nine EEC partners.

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January Drop Reported in OPEC Output

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Crude oil output by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries fell in January to 20.7 million barrels daily, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.

The newsletter in a report Monday estimated that OPEC production averaged 21.4 million barrels daily in December. The decline left January's production 16 percent below the level of a year ago, it said.

The single largest production drop by an OPEC member was 310,000 barrels daily, to 1.9 million barrels daily, by Venezuela.

In Caracas, the government announced that Venezuelan oil production so far this year has averaged 1.86 million barrels per day. The target for 1982 is 2.2 million barrels daily, it said.

The newsletter said production in the world's non-Communist countries declined in January to 43.3 million barrels daily from 43.7 million in December. But non-Communist production was down only 7 percent from January, 1981, as the United States, Mexico and producers in the North Sea area all showed year-to-year gains for the month, it said.

It estimated total world production to be 57.5 million barrels daily in January, down from 57.9 million in December and off 5.4 percent from January, 1981.

OPEC Meeting

Meanwhile, OPEC Secretary-General Marc Nan Ngueama said Monday that all 13 members are expected to be represented at a consultative meeting in Vienna on Friday.

A formal request for the meeting had been made by Mana Said al-Otaibi, president of the OPEC conference and oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mr. Nan Ngueama said in Vienna.

"Invitations were sent to member countries following the president's request and all have signed their intention to attend the meeting," Mr. Nan Ngueama said.

"The meeting will consider the world oil market situation," he added.

Analysts Debate Direction Rates Will Take

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Interest rates rose substantially last week but did nothing to quell the debate in the credit markets about where they are headed.

Indicators Due

He predicted that industrial production would rise 1 percent or more in February and that personal income would rise five-tenths of 1 percent or more. Both of these economic indicators are scheduled for release this week and will help lift interest rates, he concluded.

Other people, however, say stable or lower rates are likely because the economy remains weak, money supply growth will not accelerate, and inflation is subsiding.

Among those who expect rates to rise is Philip Braverman, an economist at the Chase Manhattan Bank. He wrote in his March 12 Money Market Report that "the remainder of the market rally should melt away as rapidly as the last vestige of snow on a warm spring day."

Rates have little choice but to increase, Mr. Braverman said, as long as credit demands "are likely to intensify," money supply is poised to begin "accelerating anew" and the economy has stopped declining.

He estimated that, with overnight bank loans in the federal funds market averaging 14 percent or more, short-term and long-term rates must increase because "the Federal Reserve has maintained a much firmer stance than the market had adjusted to."

As evidence that the economy is

no longer contracting, Mr. Braverman cited the 1.6-percent rise in retail sales in February and the 10-percent increase in new-car sales in that month.

Analysts Due

He predicted that growth of the broader money supply measures, M-2 and M-3, has been within their annual targets, even though the more closely watched M-1 is above its annual target.

Besides the usual disagreement about when and how strongly the economy will revive, credit market analysts are not sure if the recession-induced slowdown of inflation will be sustained enough to lower significantly the inflationary expectations of investors.

At the Chemical Bank, Richard W. Nelson, vice president and economist, said: "The principal hope for lower rates would seem to lie in lower-than-expected inflation."

Otherwise, he said, "in the second half of the year prospects are for higher rates" as credit demand grows along with the economy.

One of the great ironies of the credit markets of the last six months has been the sustained high level of long-term interest rates despite sharply lower inflation, according to the consumer and producer price indexes.

Analysts said yields had been kept high because volatile bond prices had caused investors to demand compensation in the form of higher yields. Also, many investors are keeping their funds in the money markets, where the risk of losing one's principal is less and yields are equal to or higher than those in the longer-term markets.

Last Friday, for example, high-grade 30-day commercial paper was available at a rate of 14 percent, while three-month and six-month certificates of deposit issued by the largest banks were available in the secondary market to yield 14½ percent or more.

Meanwhile, the yield on 10-year and 30-year Treasury issues was 13.99 percent and 13.62 percent respectively.

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U.S. Economists See Slide in Rate of Inflation

By Lydia Chavetz
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A broad range of economists predict that February's decline in producer prices — the first drop in six years — will be reflected in consumer prices during the next few months as businesses sell off their inventories.

"We might even see" the Consumer Price Index fall, Lawrence G. Chimerine, chairman of Chase Econometrics, said. A decline in the index, which measures the average of a range of consumer prices, would be the first in more than 16 years.

The economists offered a projection in which inflation would remain nearly flat for the next two months, pick up once inventories were sold off and then hold steady for a couple of years at an annual rate of 6 to 7 percent, about two-thirds the average rate since 1979. The longer-term outlook on inflation depends on the country's ability to improve productivity and contain wage increases, the economists said.

Aggressive Attempt

Consumers are now reaping the benefits of an inventory liquidation by paying lower prices for a variety of goods, including gasoline, automobiles and some grocery items.

"This period will continue over the next couple of months and is basically a very aggressive attempt by businesses to eliminate inventories," said Donald Ratajczak, director of forecasting at Georgia State University. "Businesses can't afford to have any excess baggage because of high interest rates."

The March economic survey

Weidenbaum Contends Recession Is Ending, Predicts Upward Trend

By Rudolph A. Pyatt Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The recession has virtually bottomed out, unemployment is near its peak and double-digit inflation appears to be at an end, the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors says.

"I think the recession is just about at its bottom," presidential adviser Murray L. Weidenbaum said Sunday on a U.S. television interview program. "I think the next turn in the economy clearly will be upward. We already have some modest signs of that."

He said the double-digit inflation "that characterized the economy when this administration took office is behind us and will stay behind us as long as the monetary fiscal restraint effort continues."

Mr. Weidenbaum repeated his belief that the jobless rate will peak around 9 percent. Asked if that is likely to occur soon, he said unemployment typically lags other indicators, beginning to fall after an upturn in the economy, and he predicted "an increase in the size of that upturn in the second quarter."

That does not mean, however, that the recovery will be quick and painless, he said. "Many business firms are learning that a less inflationary environment is perhaps more painful to adjust to than they realize. It's a healthy, necessary kind of adjustment."

He said he expects "an increasing array" of new jobs to be created in the economy but rejected a suggestion that the government should attempt, for example, to ease serious unemployment brought on by problems in the auto industry.

He said the administration's three-phase tax cut is an essential part of a program to increase economic growth and create jobs and insisted that the third installment should not be changed in an attempt to reduce the budget deficit.

published by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. predicted that total business inventories would probably be reduced at a "real" annual rate of 3 percent or more in the current quarter — the sharpest reduction since the 1975 recession."

Barry Bosworth, an economist at the Brookings Institution, said

the "dumping of inventory stock" was likely to produce a quick return to higher prices when the recovery begins. However, any rekindling of the ever higher inflation syndrome of the last three years is unlikely, the economists agreed.

"There has been a decline in the underlying inflation rate," Mr.

Chimerine said. The largest component in the core inflation rate is labor costs, and the economists believe that basic changes have occurred in the last year to start a cycle of downward pressure on these costs. "Wage increases have moderated, and productivity increased a little bit in 1981 and the underlying trend for productivity is better than in the past," Mr. Chimerine said.

High unemployment in basic industries such as steel and autos resulted in wage concessions that economists believe will filter down to other industries. "There has been a major change in terms of people's expectations and I expect wage growth to come down fairly evenly in 1983 and 1984," said John B. Taylor, an economist at Princeton University.

Progress Slight

So far, however, this downward pressure has been only slight and progress on labor costs is expected to be slow. At present, labor costs still stand at 7.5 percent compared to the 6.8 percent level of the 1974-75 recession, Mr. Ratajczak said. "Right now the wage problem is in the nonunion sector," he added. "A month ago I talked to a senior manager of a company that still had a 10-percent increase in wages budgeted for wage increases, which is far too high given the present rate of inflation."

Another reason for optimism about inflation is the feeling among economists that the Federal Reserve Board will continue to monitor the money supply closely.

"We've had a couple of years of much tighter monetary policy and in the long run that has been very important to the outlook on inflation," said Richard Zecher, chief economist of Chase Manhattan. Like most of the economists interviewed, Mr. Zecher credited the Federal Reserve's tight control of the money supply as well as the oil surplus for breaking inflation's momentum.

The economists' forecasts of core inflation ranged between 5 and 7.5 percent. This compares with underlying inflation of 10 to 11 percent for the last three years. All agreed that, to shave more points off the inflation rate, wage increases would have to continue to slow and productivity must increase.

Because of the Federal Reserve's continued diligence in controlling the money supply, the recovery is expected to be slow. George Keller, chairman of Standard Oil of California, said that, for businesses, the sign that inflation was under control would be lower interest rates.

He added that the large deficits projected by the government had business convinced that, as soon as a recovery begins, inflation will be aggravated by business and the government competing for a limited amount of capital.

Crisis at British Airways Forces Changes

By Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

LONDON — When a Boeing 747 belonging to an American airline crosses the Atlantic, the luggage, cargo and mail will, as a general rule, be unloaded by six baggage handlers. To do the same job on the same kind of plane flying on the same route, British Airways will dispatch a crew of 15.

British Airways, which is owned by the British government, does not compare so unfavorably in all respects, but by every accepted overall measure of efficiency it stands last among the world's biggest airlines, with productivity about half that of major airlines of the United States.

Today, the airline is in the midst of its worst crisis since its formation in 1972 in a merger between the British Overseas Airways Corporation and British European Airways. After a loss equivalent to \$253 million last year, British Airways is expected to report a deficit of about \$360 million for the fiscal year ending March 31. The airline's debt is approaching \$1.85 billion.

Bankamerica Sets Zero-Coupon Note

Reuters

SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica said Monday that it has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for a public offering of \$500 million of zero-coupon notes.

The notes are designed primarily for purchase by individual retirement accounts, Keogh plans, individual retirement account rollovers, pension plans and certain other investors not subject to federal income taxes, it said.

Meanwhile, banking sources in London said Monday that Mexico's Nacional Financiera, the state development bank, is arranging a \$1-billion loan through Société Générale of France. The sources said the loan is expected to be for a maximum of three years.

"Sometimes," he reflected, "the most beautiful things in life are the simplest."

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COMPANY REPORTS

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Britain

British Petroleum

Year 1981 1980

Revenue 30,620 25,520

Profits 1,070 1,440

Per Share 0.639 0.899

Ireland

Cement Roadstone Holdings

Year 1981 1980

Revenue 35,322 30,224

Profits 25,92 25,08

Per Share 0.1493 0.1459

Japan

Dunlop Olympic

2nd Half 1981 1980

Revenue 65,457 57,15

Profits 27,53 20,29

Per Share 0.11 0.165

Results in U.S. dollars.

Mitsubishi Chemical Ind.

Year 1981 1980

Revenue 754,100 771,510

Profits 3,910 8,492

Sweden

Ericsson (LM) Telephone

Year 1981 1980

Revenue 16,190 12,170

Profits 1,074 2,030

Per Share 25.10 20.35

Progress Slight

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Steel Price, Credit Vex W. German Firms

AP-Dow Jones

FRANKFURT — West Germany's mechanical engineering industry is warning that rising steel prices are crimping its already depressed earnings at a time when subsidized credit terms in other countries threaten to make West German engineering products internationally uncompetitive.

Tilly Necker, president of the German machinery manufacturers' and plant builders' association VDMA, said he wants Bonn to stop backing a steel price cartel and is asking for government help to compete against nations with programs of subsidized long-term export credits.

The nation's machine builders, the largest industrial sector by turnover, with exports of nearly 70 billion Deutsche marks in 1981, would like to break the European-wide steel accord that has sharply boosted domestic steel prices.

Mr. Necker said the manufacturers' organization was researching the basis for a legal challenge to the cartel, which he claimed, has the support of the West German government. But association

officials were bitterly pessimistic about the outlook in view of the consensus in the European Community that a price cartel was needed to help restructure Europe's ailing steel industries.

Higher steel costs will force an average rise in machinery prices of 6.5 percent to 7 percent in 1982 if the sector is to avoid massive losses, according to Mr. Necker. In addition, low domestic demand and export competition will probably keep the industry's 1982 profit margin steady at unacceptably low levels compared to 1981, when profits as a share of total sales are estimated at 1.2 percent to 1.3 percent.

Emphasis Shifted

At the same time, Mr. Necker told a press conference, West German machine exports, which posted a 5-percent price-adjusted rise in 1981, needed assistance from Bonn to compete with nations offering export credit subsidies.

Industry spokesman pointed out that France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States all have some form of subsidized export

credit that Germany's free-market-based loans can not match. In addition, Japan, one of the world's top five machine makers, has a lower overall interest rate level.

While Mr. Necker and other association officials asserted they were against all forms of export credit subsidies, they said Bonn should take measures to even out the competitive disadvantage of West German industry if all else fails.

Mr. Necker stressed that the West German machine industry had been essentially growing only from its export sales in 1981 and would ride on export order backlog and new foreign orders to show any growth in 1982. In 1982, machine production could be up around 1 percent to 2 percent in real terms, he said, assuming there was some increase in domestic orders under the economic upturn predicted for the second half.

Association figures showed that in 1981, foreign machine orders rose 17 percent in real terms, while domestic orders declined 9 percent. Overall, orders were up 4 percent in real terms from 1980.

NEW ISSUE

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March 1982

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

15 Month Stock High Low Div.	In	3 Yld. P/E	52 High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div.	In	3 Yld. P/E	52 High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div.	In	3 Yld. P/E	52 High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div.	In	3 Yld. P/E	52 High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div.	In	3 Yld. P/E	52 High Low Close
105 492 AAV	—	—	—	209 12 Corp	—	—	—	254 911 Hart	—	—	—	115 104 Hause	—	—	—	186 104 Hause	—	—	—
158 74 ABA	—	—	—	105 11 Cramer	—	—	—	255 111 Hart	—	—	—	187 104 Hause	—	—	—	188 104 Hause	—	—	—
214 8 ATI	—	—	—	206 12 Cross	—	—	—	256 112 Hart	—	—	—	189 104 Hause	—	—	—	190 104 Hause	—	—	—
14 964 ATC	—	—	—	207 13 CWCP	—	—	—	257 113 Hart	—	—	—	191 104 Hause	—	—	—	192 104 Hause	—	—	—
459 7 Acm	—	—	—	208 14 Criter	—	—	—	258 114 Hart	—	—	—	193 104 Hause	—	—	—	194 104 Hause	—	—	—
524 52 Admrs	—	—	—	209 15 Criter	—	—	—	259 115 Hart	—	—	—	195 104 Hause	—	—	—	196 104 Hause	—	—	—
454 64 Adobe	—	—	—	210 16 Cubic	—	—	—	260 116 Hart	—	—	—	197 104 Hause	—	—	—	198 104 Hause	—	—	—
270 20 Aegis	—	—	—	211 17 Custer	—	—	—	261 117 Hart	—	—	—	199 104 Hause	—	—	—	200 104 Hause	—	—	—
272 8 Aertix	—	—	—	212 18 Cyrus	—	—	—	262 118 Hart	—	—	—	201 104 Hause	—	—	—	202 104 Hause	—	—	—
145 47 Airtel	—	—	—	213 19 DAW	—	—	—	263 119 Hart	—	—	—	203 104 Hause	—	—	—	204 104 Hause	—	—	—
324 23 AirtelP	—	—	—	214 20 Demon	—	—	—	264 120 Hart	—	—	—	205 104 Hause	—	—	—	206 104 Hause	—	—	—
175 75 Airxtra	—	—	—	215 21 Datas	—	—	—	265 121 Hart	—	—	—	207 104 Hause	—	—	—	208 104 Hause	—	—	—
854 42 Aitair	—	—	—	216 22 DataC	—	—	—	266 122 Hart	—	—	—	209 104 Hause	—	—	—	210 104 Hause	—	—	—
152 34 Aitair	—	—	—	217 23 Datas	—	—	—	267 123 Hart	—	—	—	211 104 Hause	—	—	—	212 104 Hause	—	—	—
132 30 Aitair	—	—	—	218 24 Datas	—	—	—	268 124 Hart	—	—	—	213 104 Hause	—	—	—	214 104 Hause	—	—	—
116 31 Aitair	—	—	—	215 25 Datas	—	—	—	269 125 Hart	—	—	—	216 104 Hause	—	—	—	217 104 Hause	—	—	—
46 21 Aitair	—	—	—	218 26 Datas	—	—	—	270 126 Hart	—	—	—	219 104 Hause	—	—	—	220 104 Hause	—	—	—
229 10 Aitair	—	—	—	219 27 Datas	—	—	—	271 127 Hart	—	—	—	221 104 Hause	—	—	—	222 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 9 Aitair	—	—	—	220 28 Datas	—	—	—	272 128 Hart	—	—	—	223 104 Hause	—	—	—	224 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 8 Aitair	—	—	—	221 29 Datas	—	—	—	273 129 Hart	—	—	—	225 104 Hause	—	—	—	226 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 7 Aitair	—	—	—	222 30 Datas	—	—	—	274 130 Hart	—	—	—	227 104 Hause	—	—	—	228 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 6 Aitair	—	—	—	223 31 Datas	—	—	—	275 131 Hart	—	—	—	229 104 Hause	—	—	—	230 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 5 Aitair	—	—	—	224 32 Datas	—	—	—	276 132 Hart	—	—	—	231 104 Hause	—	—	—	232 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 4 Aitair	—	—	—	225 33 Datas	—	—	—	277 133 Hart	—	—	—	233 104 Hause	—	—	—	234 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 3 Aitair	—	—	—	226 34 Datas	—	—	—	278 134 Hart	—	—	—	235 104 Hause	—	—	—	236 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 2 Aitair	—	—	—	227 35 Datas	—	—	—	279 135 Hart	—	—	—	237 104 Hause	—	—	—	238 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 1 Aitair	—	—	—	228 36 Datas	—	—	—	280 136 Hart	—	—	—	239 104 Hause	—	—	—	240 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 0 Aitair	—	—	—	229 37 Datas	—	—	—	281 137 Hart	—	—	—	241 104 Hause	—	—	—	242 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 9 Aitair	—	—	—	230 38 Datas	—	—	—	282 138 Hart	—	—	—	243 104 Hause	—	—	—	244 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 8 Aitair	—	—	—	231 39 Datas	—	—	—	283 139 Hart	—	—	—	245 104 Hause	—	—	—	246 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 7 Aitair	—	—	—	232 40 Datas	—	—	—	284 140 Hart	—	—	—	247 104 Hause	—	—	—	248 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 6 Aitair	—	—	—	233 41 Datas	—	—	—	285 141 Hart	—	—	—	249 104 Hause	—	—	—	250 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 5 Aitair	—	—	—	234 42 Datas	—	—	—	286 142 Hart	—	—	—	251 104 Hause	—	—	—	252 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 4 Aitair	—	—	—	235 43 Datas	—	—	—	287 143 Hart	—	—	—	253 104 Hause	—	—	—	254 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 3 Aitair	—	—	—	236 44 Datas	—	—	—	288 144 Hart	—	—	—	255 104 Hause	—	—	—	256 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 2 Aitair	—	—	—	237 45 Datas	—	—	—	289 145 Hart	—	—	—	257 104 Hause	—	—	—	258 104 Hause	—	—	—
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125 9 Aitair	—	—	—	240 48 Datas	—	—	—	292 148 Hart	—	—	—	263 104 Hause	—	—	—	264 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 8 Aitair	—	—	—	241 49 Datas	—	—	—	293 149 Hart	—	—	—	265 104 Hause	—	—	—	266 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 7 Aitair	—	—	—	242 50 Datas	—	—	—	294 150 Hart	—	—	—	267 104 Hause	—	—	—	268 104 Hause	—	—	—
125 6 Aitair	—	—	—	243 51 Datas	—	—	—	295 151 Hart	—	—	—	269 104 Hause	—	—	—	270 104 Hause	—	—	—
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Terrible Tommy' Bolt Still Pitching and Putting

By Richard Hoffer

Los Angeles Times Service

DIAN WELLS, Calif. — It's a veritable of fame, like any other except that golf's statue has been animated, brought to by the prospect of one more walk to the another pass before the gallery, a last shot the leader board. And \$300,000.

These gentlemen, all sun-bronzed relics of game's golden age, still walk and talk. They'll play golf, for that matter. Maybe not as well as they did 10, 20 or 30 years ago. But well enough to inspire memories of a more colorful a, when the players had personalities as big their swings. This is the seniors tour, a lively museum of golf.

Sam Snead, Arnold Palmer, Gene Littler and others — all were here for the Vintage International (which Miller Barber, with a closing-round 1-over-par 73 Sunday and a 6-under 282 total, won by a stroke over Palmer, Dan Sikes and Art Wall).

Every walk down the fairway for such players is a walk down memory lane for the public. You can pick any player and plumb for nostalgia. A good player to pick, if you're in a colorful mood, is Tommy Bolt.

He was probably better known in his day — that day being any from 1950 onward, when he was struggling in the shadows of Snead, Ben Hogan and, later, Gary Player and Palmer — as Terrible Tommy. He had the perfect swing, unlimited potential. Also a temper.

He elevated tantrums to an art form and club-throwing to Olympic status. They still say any player graced with his swing should have been the game's greatest. All he needed was a different head to go with it.

Anecdotes of his quirky temperament follow him still — stories about how:

• After lipping out six straight putts, he shook his fist at the heavens and shouted, "Why don't you come on down and fight like a man?"

• Enlivening a clinic, he asked his 14-year-old son to "show the nice folks what I taught you." The son obediently buried a 9-iron skyward.

• On a miserably rainy day at Pebble Beach, he stood outside Bing Crosby's house shaking his fist (always shaking his fist) and called for the tournament founder to come out and play his own damned course.

Hard Rain

And more, of course. According to these locker-room stories, some of which are bound to be apocryphal, Bolt walked off more courses than most men play in a lifetime (once after shooting a 66). He threw more clubs than most ever had, the heavens raining woods and irons on a bad day. And delivered enough epithets to make Lee Nastase seem like a mate.

But he's a senior now, a couple of weeks shy of 64. Somewhat mellowed, one would presume, his golf on the senior tour more recreational than vituperative.

That would be a wrong presumption. He still has that perfect swing, the one that made him the most celebrated driver this side of Mario

Andretti. But he still has that temper. During a short interview-as-psychodrama (it was after a good round, too) he allowed his comic and cheerfully profane grumpiness to give way to a low-grade nervous breakdown, his tourmenter trademark.

There is, it should be noted, some question even now as to whether Bolt is getting genuinely worked up or just working the crowd. One older golfer remembers a round during which Bolt threw clubs just twice, once on the ninth hole and again on the 18th — both before huge galleries.

On the other hand, he did throw the clubs, the golfing fraternity considers poor housekeeping. His alliterative nicknames (Terrible, Tempestuous) probably were founded more in fact than fancy.

Please.

The little chat began on a characteristically cranky note, Bolt saying he only plays about three seniors tournaments a year (he picked up \$4,000 for his 299 and 20th place in the Vintage), having been soured on the whole thing by his lack of publicity.

"I won 12 tournaments from 1960 to 1980," he said. "I get no credit. Absolutely none. Nobody knows I was there."

Please.

"I get no notice. Now these other guys are turning 50, the Linters, the Palmers. It costs me a little bit. What good does it do to even practice when you get no credit?"

Bolt paused, leaned forward and, considerate of his prospective audience, said: "Smooth that up a bit, would you?"

Bolt continued on a variety of topics. His belief, it became clear is not a localized one. His contrariness is general, applicable to nearly anything. Golf's establishment, for example — it being everybody but Bolt.

Bolt has grievances that go back decades. "I beat Player four out of five times in South Africa. Nobody even... heard of it. The news might have got to New York, but Mark McCormack [manager of Player and Palmer and influential in the PGA] cut it off right then. Tommy Bolt beating the young hero?"

"I beat Sneed two years in match play in Detroit and St. Paul. I don't even think the PGA heard of it."

One wondered aloud if that did not have something to do with Bolt's storied temperament. Bolt, who was eating a sandwich, suddenly doubled over as if the Heimlich Maneuver might soon be required.

"That's so balloonized out of proportion it's ridiculous," he said. "I threw a couple of clubs, sure. So did Arnold Palmer. I'm no more temperamental than anybody else."

That news will surprise other tour players, most of whom are liker to remember Bolt in states of apoplexy rather than grace. A lot of them suggest Bolt could have been a lot greater, could have won more than \$320,792 and more than 15 tournaments, if only he'd controlled his temper as well as the ball. If only he had not left off quite so often.

Follow pro Ed Sneed once told Golf magazine, "He sold himself short. There's a fine line between comedy and tragedy, and I think Tommy sits on it. If he had been able to discipline his emotions out there he would have won at least three times as many tournaments as he did."

Angry, or a Great Actor

The remarks were passed on to Bolt. If his was signed, then he is the best actor ever to tread the greens. "Other golfers don't know about me," he snorted. "They better find out about themselves." He waves his arm to include fellow seniors in the clubhouse. "They know how well I play, can play. The Man knows."

He went back to his having been unfairly overlooked, the PGA, or at least parts of it, conspiring to hide his tormented greatness behind more wholesome and less outspoken heroes.

He paused, short of a crescendo, to say to a nearby friend: "I shouldn't be telling this to him. I'll never get into the hall of fame. That's important," he snapped, the apparent anger suddenly reappearing.

Bolt paused once more, turned and said: "Smooth this up, what you can. Make it sound like Arnold Palmer was talking to you."

And then Bolt, either a comic or tragic figure, depending on your point of view, was off on another profane angle.

No smoothing Tommy Bolt out. Thank goodness.



Tennessee-Chattanooga guard Nick Morken soared for two points late in the game, but Minnesota hung on for a 62-61 second-round NCAA tournament victory Sunday in Indianapolis.

The winners' Darryl Mitchell, right, contributed 16 points.

Georgetown Faces Full-Press Court

By Dave Kindred
Washington Post Service

SALT LAKE CITY — John Thompson has rules. His players wear suits and ties. They go to class. He secretes his team away from the game site. Not even the trainer takes to the press without permission. Whenever freshman Patrick Ewing is interviewed, a Georgetown functionary tape-records the conversation.

Another rule: Players don't talk to newspaper people for long. The coach's helpers interrupt interviews to get players away. Thus, the school's publicity man said on Saturday: "That's enough, the players have to go now."

"No, it's all right," Thompson said, looking at reporters interviewing two players after Georgetown's second-round NCAA tournament victory over Wyoming.

Thompson had an idea. "Is Mr. Mooney here?"

John Mooney, the venerable columnist of the Salt Lake City Tribune, is one of a guerrilla army of sportswriters taking shots at Thompson and his team. Because

he sensed arrogance and authoritarianism in Thompson — and heaven knows the coach wouldn't deny either one — Mooney had tied Thompson into a sentence with Iddi Amin. All in fun, no doubt, if you think it's fun comparing a basketball coach to a genocidal African dictator.

"Will somebody," Thompson said with a smile, "tell Mr. Mooney I'm nice today?"

A good college coach serves two masters. He is in show business. He also is an educator. Only the best coaches come close to satisfying those tyrants. Thompson comes close, and if part of the price he pays is an uneasy relationship with the media, he pays it gladly.

Still, even a newspaperman winces at some stuff. As a reader once said to me, "Some days I wish the paperboy would get lost."

Has Georgetown become America's villain? In New York, a columnist characterized Georgetown as "The Question Mark and the Mysterious" wondering what will happen when they need some good ink some day.

In Boston, a paper said Georgetown would have beaten St. John's by 50 if not had Boston College's Tom Davis as coach.

In Hartford, the crowd at the Big East tournament turned on Georgetown with virulence when the Hoyas engaged St. John's to scuffle.

A New York newspaperman asked St. John's star Billy Goodwin, "What about Ewing?"

The way he went after Kelly (a 6-foot 1 guard)? And always squaring off like that?

Goodwin's answer, unless my paperboy got lost, has no yet appeared in print.

"Times like that, you don't think about how big you are," Goodwin said.

"Ewing may be 7 feet all, but he's a human being."

Goodwin meant that big guys are allowed to get angry. As for

DePaul Drops Opener Third Year in a Row

From Agency Dispatches

DALLAS — DePaul has taken its annual fall.

For the third year in a row, the Blue Demons were upset in their opening game of the NCAA basketball tournament. This time the victor was unheralded Boston College, one of the tournament's four teams from the Big East Conference and the object of derision from a few coaches whose teams were overlooked.

John Bagley, 6-foot senior, scored 26 points for BC and 3-10

NCAA ROUNDUP

freshman Michael Adams added a career-high 21 as the Eagles stunned second-ranked DePaul, 82-75. Sunday in a second-round Midwestern Regional game (DePaul had received a first-round bye).

Boston College fell behind, 8-0, at the start but wrapped up the game by reeling off 10 consecutive points midway through the second half.

"Our first points came so easy, the guys got a little too loose, and started shooting from anywhere,"

said DePaul Coach Ray Meyer. "The shot weren't good ones. Boston College got the rebounds and they were right back in the game."

Said Meyer's BC counterpart, Tom Davis: "I was afraid we were going to get blown out."

In Sunday's other regional game here, Kansas State upset Arkansas, 65-68, as Tyrone Adams scored a game-high 21 points, including nine of the Wildcats' last 11. Les Craft's basket with just over a minute to play gave Kansas State a 65-58 lead — which barely survived a furious Razorback rally.

In the Eastern regional, meanwhile, Alabama nipped St. John's, 69-68, and Villanova outlasted Northeastern in triple overtime, 76-72. In the Mid-Atlantic, Virginia rallied from a 10-point second-half deficit and clipped Tennessee, 54-51, while Minnesota edged Tennessee, 62-61. In the West, Idaho shaded Iowa, 69-67, in overtime and Oregon State whipped Pepperdine, 70-51.

East

In Uniondale, N.Y., two free throws by Alabama freshman Ennis Whaley capped a six-point run in 50 seconds that gave the Crimson Tide a 65-63 lead over St. John's with four minutes left. Eddie Phillips had 16 points for Alabama, which led by 12 in the first half and nine at the intermission.

Stewart Granger scored six points in the third overtime as Villanova finally turned back Northeastern. The Wildcats took the lead for good on freshman Ed Pinckney's dunk off a rebound with 2:01 to play.

The score was tied at 56-all at the end of regulation time and 58-55-all after the first two overtimes. Following Pinckney's basket, Dwayne McClain, who led Villanova with 20 points, added a pair of free throws. Northeastern's Perry Moss was the game's high scorer with 31 points, but missed twice from inside the foul line in the final minute.

Midwest

In Indianapolis, Virginia's Ricky Stokes scored his only points on a pair of free throws with 15 seconds to play, but that broke a 51-51 stand-off with Tennessee. Prior to Stokes' key shots, the Cavaliers had missed 12 of 17 from the foul line. Ralph Sampson topped Virginia with 19 points and hit two baskets to erase a 51-47 Tennessee lead with two minutes to play. Michael Brooks led the Volunteers with 24 points.

Minnesota's 7-3 Randy Breuer scored 10 of his 17 points in the second half, including a lay-up with 55 seconds remaining, to lift the Gophers past Tennessee-Chattanooga. Willie White and Russ Schoene had 22 and 20 points, respectively, for the losers, but Schoene missed an easy lay-up in the closing seconds.

West

In Pullman, Wash., Dan Evans and Lester Conner sparked Oregon State to its runaway triumph. Although Pepperdine trailed only 33-27 at halftime, the Beavers pulled away in the second to build a 69-47 lead with 1:27 left. Evans scored 18 points and Conner added 16.

Idaho and Iowa went into overtime before anybody thought it would win one.

More than most coaches, Thompson becomes part of his players' lives. He is an educator in the best sense of exciting a student to learning.

He creates situations to inspire a student and tries, as best he can, while serving his two masters, to limit situations that can hurt some.

So he allows locker-room interviews with Ewing but won't bring him to mass interviews on a stage facing scores of newsmen wanting to know answers to questions they couldn't have answered coherently at 18.

"We have a rule," Thompson said at the Big East tournament.

"If a senior doesn't have a seat, a freshman must give him his."

"Even Ewing?" asked a reporter.

"That's a misjudgment of Patrick," Thompson said. "Patrick's an extremely humble person. That's where you misjudge him. But that's not your fault. That's my fault."

"I'm a fault that doesn't keep Thompson awake many nights."

College Basketball

NCAA Tournament

SUNDAY
Second Round
Eastern Regional
Villanova 76, Northeastern 72, OT
Alabama 69, St. John's 64, 68
Arkansas 64, Northeastern 61
Virginia 64, Tennessee 51
Minnesota 62, Tennessee 61
Midwest Regional
Boston College 70, Cornell 65
Kearns 52, Arkansas 54
West Regional
Idaho 69, Iowa 67, OT
Oregon 54, Texas 51, Pepperdine 51

ESCORTS & GUIDES

EASTERN CONFERENCE		WESTERN CONFERENCE		
Atlantic Division		Pacific Division		
W	L	W	L	
Boston	5	1	1	
Philadelphia	45	17	28	21
New Jersey	32	32	55	14
Washington	31	31	38	14
Central Division		Central Division		
Minneapolis	27	57	21	57
Atlanta	29	33	48	13
Detroit	29	35	45	14
Chicago	29	30	46	14
Cleveland	14	46	22	25
Midwest Division		Midwest Division		
Son Antonio	37	34	419</td	

Art Buchwald

Airline Talk Show

WASHINGTON — Because of the stiff air competition these days, Eastern Airlines has asked its flight attendants to initiate conversations with passengers before and after they get on the plane. Frank Borman has requested that flight crews start conversations with at least two passengers in the terminal and three in the air, as a way of showing that Eastern is friendlier in the skies than United. According to Rudy Maxa of The Washington Post, Eastern inspectors are spot-checking their employees to make sure the directive is being carried out.



Buchwald

I thought it was just a publicity gimmick until I took an Eastern flight to Florida not long ago. I was sitting in the terminal, reading "Bridges Revisited," when a comely stewardess came up to me and said, "Hi, I'm Nancy. You going to Miami?"

I look up in surprise. "Yes, and my name's Art."

"Business or pleasure?" she asked.

"Sort of business. Would you like to have dinner with me?"

"Sorry, I'm happily married," she retorted.

This got me sore and I said, "Then why did you start talking to me?"

"I'm supposed to talk to two people in the terminal before we take off, and three people in the air, or I'll lose my job."

"You stewardesses are all alike," I complained bitterly. "You string a guy along so he'll fly Eastern Airlines, and then when push comes to shove, you tell him you're happily married."

"It's not my fault," she said almost in tears. "But there could be an inspector watching me right now."

"Okay, Nancy, no hard feelings. It's just that no stewardess ever started a conversation with me in a terminal, and I guess I got over-excited."

I went back to my book until they announced we could get on the plane. When I took my as-

signed seat, a stewardess, whose name tag said Eileen, asked me if I wanted to hang up my coat.

"You're just trying to start a conversation with me," I told her.

"No, I'm not. It doesn't count if I ask a passenger if he or she wants me to hang up a coat. It doesn't even count when I ask you to fasten your seat belt. Our orders are we have to initiate conversations that have nothing to do with our jobs. I'll come back and talk to you later."

"Nancy already talked to me in the terminal," I warned her.

"That's okay, as long as she didn't talk to you in the air," Eileen said.

I gave her my coat and went back to my book.

* * *

An hour later a stewardess wearing the name Alice stopped by my seat and said, "Would you like to chat?"

"I'd love to," I told her. "But I promised Eileen I would talk to her, after she hung up my coat."

"She's already talked to three people, and I haven't talked to anyone."

"I don't know what to say," I said. "She indicated she needed me."

"She tells that to all the passengers," Alice said bitterly.

At that moment Eileen came up and said, "This one belongs to me."

* * *

Not wanting to cause any trouble I said, "Couldn't I talk to both of you, and then you'll each get credit for initiating a conversation?"

Alice said, "I don't know. I'll ask the captain." She returned in a few moments and said, "It's okay with him as long as we don't make a habit of it."

"Good," I told them. "Would either one of you like to have dinner with me tonight?"

"I have a date," Eileen said.

"I'm going to bed," Alice said. "Are you enjoying your book?"

"Yes," I replied, "I like to read on airplanes."

That was it. Both Eileen and Alice left me. But a half hour later a steward named Jack came up and said, "I hear you're looking for someone to have dinner with tonight."

"Buzz off," I told him angrily. "I'm a happily married man."

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